

## In China, A Full-Scale War Against Floodwaters

As Damage Grows,  
Troops Are Mobilized  
To Save a Central City

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Soldiers and civilians battling record-breaking floods dynamited dikes on Sunday along the Yangtze River to protect a central Chinese city as hundreds of thousands were left homeless and thousands of hectares of crops were destroyed.

The floods, which have ravaged central China since July, have destroyed billions of dollars in real estate and farmland. The government has said that 240 million people, a quarter of China's population, have been affected indirectly by the floods. More than 600,000 soldiers of the People's Liberation Army are combating the high waters.

The official death toll is around 2,500 but Chinese reporters say the real figure could be higher. A circular from the central government in Beijing has banned China's state-run press from reporting casualties when they occur, Chinese reporters said. There are also signs of opposition from farmers to the government's policy of forcibly relocating people out of harm's way and sacrificing their towns to save Wuhan, a major industrial city of 7 million people in central Hubei Province.

Meanwhile, opponents of a dam project on the Yangtze River have used the dramatic events unfolding along the river as a chance to attack the project, which aims at damming the Yangtze and building a huge hydro-power station there at an estimated cost of at least \$29 billion. The opponents, a group of Chinese environmentalists and scientists, claimed over the weekend that money going to the Three Gorges Dam project had been diverted from funds used to pay for bolstering dikes along the Yangtze's banks.

Floods traditionally devastate central China during the summer months when monsoon rains move inland from the Pacific Ocean. Most of central China's rain falls from June to August. This year, however, China has said that flooding is the worst since 1954, when deluges in central China killed 30,000 people.

The floods have intensified this year in part because of their urge to take advantage of economic reforms, many farmers have planted crops in areas traditionally kept as flood plains, Chinese officials said. These fields have eaten away at the shores of lakes and the banks of rivers.

In addition, little effort in some areas has been spent on flood prevention in recent years. One example is the ancient city of Jingdezhen, center of China's pottery culture on the banks of the Chang River in Jiangxi Province. All 11 of its main streets have been inundated with water and there has been a heavy loss of life in the town, according to sources in the city.

The Chinese state-run media have spent much of the last week reporting on the floods and on the impact that a completed Three Gorges Dam project would have on controlling the Yangtze River in the future. In a recent speech, Lu Youmei, chairman of the

See CHINA, Page 7

## NOW, THE INVESTIGATORS TAKE OVER



A mother and son, with an Israeli rescuer, appearing Sunday in Nairobi after they were saved from rubble.



An unidentified victim of the Nairobi bombing being carried from the plane Sunday after he arrived at the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein, Germany.

### U.S. Vows Action If a State Is Killer

Top U.S. officials would not speculate Sunday on who might be behind the deadly embassy bombings in Africa, but in cases when proof of state-sponsored terrorism is found, said Defense Secretary William Cohen, "we respond and retaliate as swiftly as possible." Page 7.

Many of the Kenyan victims, the exact number still not known, had gone to the embassy early that morning with the hope of getting a visa or a job. Page 7.

Tragedy a long way from home haunts families of the American dead. Page 2.



John Lange, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, standing with Marines in front of the Dar es Salaam embassy Sunday.

## Amid the Dead, A Hunt for Clues

Kenyans Die  
As Bystanders

By James A. McKinley  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — On Friday morning, Jack Omukhiani paid a visit to his wife at her job in the switchboard room of the Ufundi Cooperative Building.

He had time to kill because he was on strike from his bank job. They talked of little things. His wife, Elizabeth Akino, insisted he stay for a cup of tea to brace him against the chilly weather. He left just after 10 A.M.

On Sunday he picked up her mangled body from the city morgue.

A half-hour after they parted, Miss Akino was killed by a terrorist's bomb aimed at the U.S. Embassy next door. It devastated the Ufundi building.

Miss Akino was among at least 155 Kenyans who were killed in an act of terrorism that investigators say appears to have nothing to do with them.

"As for me, it was actually by the grace of God I survived," Mr. Omukhiani said, as he fought back tears just outside the City Council Mortuary where he had found his wife's body on the floor. "I had just seen her and we had talked."

As the death toll from the bombing Friday continued to rise, the families of victims turned to the grim task of burying their dead and rebuilding their lives.

The blast ripped through a busy downtown district dominated by banks and government offices at 10:30 A.M. Many of the people who died were educated, middle-class Kenyans: office workers, bankers, engineers, accountants.

In a country like Kenya, where jobs are scarce and the average income is less than \$260 a year, the effects of the carnage Friday will spread far beyond

Toll in Nairobi  
Reaches 190

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — American diplomats, soldiers, intelligence officers and law-enforcement personnel from duty posts around the world streamed into Nairobi on Sunday to shore up a traumatized U.S. Embassy, secure the shattered mission and search for clues in the bombing that killed at least 190 people and injured more than 4,000.

The death toll is expected to rise above 200 and the number of injured may surpass 5,000 in days to come.

Here and in Washington, a global investigation into the nearly simultaneous explosions adjacent to the U.S. embassies in Kenya and neighboring Tanzania began to take shape.

Officials said the inquiry was likely to reach across Africa and the Arabian Peninsula to Afghanistan.

They predicted exhaustive scrutiny of terrorist networks with bases in at least four nations.

The officials said it was clear there was an urgent need for intensified security at U.S. diplomatic missions around the world, especially those still especially vulnerable.

The officials said they were concerned that evidence from the bombing might have been destroyed in the frantic search for injured and dead in the buildings' ruins.

Only on Sunday did American investigators begin to secure the site of the blast and start a painstaking search for clues.

"There are conflicting priorities," a U.S. official said. "One is removing survivors and removing remains. Another is gaining evidence."

The information being analyzed by the investigators, one official said, included a report by a witness — not yet confirmed — that three men described as Arabs were seen stealthily videotaping the embassy building four days before the explosion.

U.S. officials said that the investigation into the bombings in Kenya and Tanzania could take months or even years.

Few, if any, officials had foreseen the coordinated attacks. The chance of a terrorist assault on the embassy in Nairobi had been rated as slim by officials at the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Paul Peterson, the embassy's regional security officer.

Security risks at U.S. embassies are ranked as "low," "medium," "high" and "critical" by those analysts. "Nairobi was 'low,'" said Mr. Peterson — so low that the embassy, one of the largest American outposts in Africa, was sheltering diplomats evacuated from the U.S. mission in neighboring Sudan, where the CIA warned in 1996 of a possible attack.

As 45 Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, 11 officers from the CIA's Counterterrorism Center and scores of military intelligence officers and State Department security experts began arriving in Nairobi, it was clear that the risks had been underestimated.

Among those arriving to reconstitute the embassy was a State Department

See VICTIMS, Page 7

## Was Blast Videotaped?

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — A white video camera affixed to the roof of the U.S. Embassy here and pointing directly at the gate where a terrorist bomb went off may offer important clues for investigators, who started piecing together evidence on Sunday about what happened at 10:39 A.M. Friday.

American officials said they did not know yet whether the video camera was taping at the time, but the camera looked like one of the few things that remained intact at the largely devastated three-story building.

The attack, which left nine dead and more than 70 injured, appeared to have been carried out with a bomb carried by a car or truck, an American official said.

Much speculation on Sunday focused on a water truck that was at the entrance awaiting clearance to make a regular delivery of water to the embassy's tanks

See TANZANIA, Page 7

See ATTACKS, Page 7

## Castro's Shrinking Stage

Is Anyone Afraid of Cuban Leader These Days?

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — The high point of Fidel Castro's state visit to this "Spice Isle" last week was the speech he delivered at Tanteen, a cricket field flanked by a simple grandstand and a stack of cargo containers. As a couple of thousand people listened patiently and the occasional dog ambled across the grounds, the Cuban leader lectured Grenadians for an hour and a half on the history of slavery in the West Indies and assorted other topics.

Since coming to power nearly 40

years ago, Mr. Castro has used all the world as his stage, but he seems to be playing smaller houses these days. Leslie Pierre, editor of the leading newspaper in this country of 100,000 people, the weekly Grenadian Voice, intended it as a compliment when he called the Cuban president "a Caribbean man." Yet that designation also implies that Mr. Castro and his message matter little these days outside a region that itself seems increasingly on the fringe of world events.

Treated in recent years as a dotty old uncle in most capitals, even those of Latin America where his calls for revolution once resonated, Mr. Castro found himself saluted to Grenada by Prime Minister Keith Mitchell as an historical figure "who can only be compared in the 20th century to Nelson Mandela." He was also serenaded with a rousing version of the "Internationale."

But the atmosphere was festive rather than threatening. Without the Soviet Union to back it up, the communist anthem has lost its ability to frighten the capitalist world. So, too, Mr. Castro.

In the early 1980s, the Reagan administration's fear of Mr. Castro and his seemingly unlimited ability to make

See CASTRO, Page 3

## AGENDA

### Congo Reports Twin Military Offensives

KINSHASA, Congo (Reuters) — President Laurent Kabila's government said Sunday that it had launched twin offensives against rebels and Rwandan soldiers in the east and west of the former Zaire and that fighting was taking place on both fronts.

Information Minister Didier Mungangi said that the two sides were

fighting near border town of Bukavu in the east and around the oil town of Muanda in the west.

Mr. Mungangi, who accused Rwandan and Ugandan troops of fighting on Congolese soil, said that the government began the counter-offensive Saturday.

Related Article, Page 2.

### Appeals for End to Lewinsky Inquiry

Books..... Page 13.  
Crossword..... Page 16.  
Opinion..... Page 8.  
Sports..... Pages 16-18.

The Internet..... Pages 4, 6.  
The HT on-line..... www.ht.com

Supporters and detractors of President Bill Clinton called Sunday for a speedy end to the Monica Lewinsky investigation that has distracted the White House since January. The calls included an appeal to the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, to submit rapidly a report on his inquiry. Page 3.

### Burma Detains 18 Foreign Activists

A group of 18 foreign pro-democracy activists have been detained in Burma after they arrived Sunday in Rangoon. The government says they were held for attempting to incite unrest. The group, including six U.S. citizens, was sent to Burma by a coalition of private organizations. A co-

alition member said the activists were to hand out "goodwill messages" supporting human rights and democracy. Meanwhile, the 10th anniversary of a crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators passed quietly to the country, without the violence many had feared. Page 4.

## Foreign Investors Brave Japan Real-Estate Morass

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Norie Nishikawa scans the parking lot and walks into the apartment complex, moving quickly to a mailbox. She pokes the letters she finds there, noting the return addresses, especially the ones from collection agencies, before a building clerk asks her to leave.

Outside, she snaps a roll of pictures and is off, jotting down notes on everything from evidence of maintenance problems to hints of the presence of gangsters.

Miss Nishikawa and hundreds of brokers like her are working alongside American investment banks to transform Japan's mountain of bad debt and depressed property into an investment opportunity — and, some experts hope, to reverse Japan's long economic slide.

For investors, acquiring Japan's bad real-estate debt is a big gamble even at sale prices, but, if successful, it could help shore up the foundations of the Japanese economy and reassure markets around the world.

Essentially, Americans and other foreigners are moving in to buy "packages" of the bad loans held by Japanese

banks, for around 10 cents on the dollar, and then trying to sell the collateral that backed the loans.

They hope to either get an immediate profit or else hold on and enjoy big gains when the property market picks up.

The dividends throughout the economy could be substantial: If foreign investors help increase liquidity in the Japanese property market, the banks could get rid of some of the nation's bad debt — which is estimated at anywhere from \$500 billion to \$1 trillion.

If property prices turn around, confidence in the economy could soar, and this could put new pressures on *yakuza*, as Japanese gangsters are called, who have been occupying many properties — sometimes at the behest of property owners who want to discourage foreclosure.

"The whole economy is frozen because everyone thinks there's a *yakuza* in every garage," said Jack Rodman, national director for Asia at E&Y Leventhal Real Estate.

More broadly, investors here and abroad hope that the infusion of interest and cash could bolster the real-estate market and help bring an end to eight years of paralysis in the economy.

See JAPAN, Page 13

Newstand Prices	
Bahrain.....1,000 BD	Malta.....55 c
Cyprus.....C \$ 1.00	Nigeria.....2800 Naira
Dominican.....14.00 DK	Oman.....1.250 OR
Finland.....12.00 FM	Qatar.....10.00 QR
Gibraltar.....£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland.....IR £ 1.00
Greece.....£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia.....10 SR
Great Britain.....£ 5.50	S. Africa.....R12 + VAT
Egypt.....£ 2.50 JD	U.A.E.....10.00 Dh
Jordan.....K \$4.160	U.S. Mail (Ext.).....\$ 1.20
Kuwait.....700 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim \$40.00

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## *For Families and Friends, Grief of Losing Loved Ones*

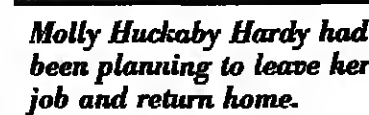
**Marine Sergeant Jesse Nathanael Aliganga, left, fulfilled an ambition when he was promoted in July. Air Force Senior Master Sergeant Sherry Lynn Olds joined up 20 years ago.**

el Aliganga, left, fulfilled an  
d in July. Air Force Senior  
ds joined up 20 years ago.

"My daughter-in-law was somebody who was beloved by everyone who ever met her," she said, describing her as lively and vivacious, "a wonderful mother" and "a very good daughter" to her and her husband, Leon Kavalier.

"He had so many goals," said his mother, Clara Aliganga, 43, who runs a day-care center out of her home. He wanted to make sergeant in his first four-year tour, and was proud when he did in July. After postings in Okinawa, Japan and Camp Pendleton, California, he finished the security guard school in Quantico and was sent to Nairobi.

Sergeant Aliganga was born in Oakland, California, and grew up in Pensacola, Florida, becoming an en-



### ■ Names of U.S. Casualties

Marine Sergeant Jesse Nathanael Aliganga; Jay Bartley, son of Consul General Julian Bartley, who also was killed; Jean Darlitz, defense attaché's office; Molly Hincababy Hardy, a State Department employee; Army Sergeant Kenneth Hobson 24, 27, of Nevada, Minnesota; Prabhi Kavalier, Foreign Services officer; Arlene Kirk, 50, of South Bend, Indiana, an air force employee; Louise Martin, 45, of Atlanta, an employee of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Kenya; Air Force Senior Master Sergeant Sherry Lynn Olds; Michelle O'Connor, general services officer; Ugo Shoh, editorial service.

# U.S. Eases Entry Rules To Improve Iranian Ties

The wrestling diplomacy is part of a fitful rapprochement between nations that have had no diplomatic relations since November 1979, when Iranian militants took 52 Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and held

# Congo: A Fragile Giant Beset Again

## Ethnic Bloodletting Feared as Rwanda Is Blamed for Rebellion

Mr. Kaula's army is on

No Angolan involvement has emerged thus far, although Angolan security officials were in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on Friday. Rwanda, Uganda and Angola are charged with identifying

Mr. Kabila accused Rwanda of seeking to establish a "Tutsi empire" on Congolese territory. Tutsi civilians still remaining in this capital over the past week were being rounded up, tortured and executed, he said.

When U.S. officials learned of the incursion, however, the training exercise was aborted, according to Lieutenant Colonel Nancy Burt, a Pentagon spokes-

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Paris Pollution Alert

### **This Week's Holidays**

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Ecuador, Grenada, Nicaragua  
Singapore, South Africa.

**TUESDAY:** Chad, Grenada, Jordan, Zimbabwe

**WEDNESDAY:** Thailand, Zimbabwe.

**THURSDAY:** Central African Republic  
Tunisia

**FRIDAY:** Bahrain, Bangladesh, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Vatican City.

**SATURDAY:** Andorra, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Tbilisi, Taiwan.

*Sources:*  
*J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters.*

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe					
	High C/F	Low F	High C/F	Low F	
Algeria	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Austria	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Belgium	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Bulgaria	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Czech Rep.	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Denmark	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
France	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Germany	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Greece	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Hungary	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Ireland	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Italy	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Japan	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Korea	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Latvia	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Lithuania	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Malta	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Netherlands	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Norway	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Poland	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Portugal	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Romania	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Russia	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Slovakia	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Slovenia	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Spain	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Sweden	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Switzerland	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Taiwan	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Turkey	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Ukraine	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
United Kingdom	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
USA	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Yugoslavia	28/34	20/26	28/32	17/25	
Middle East					
Abu Dhabi	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Amman	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Bahrain	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Doha	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Jerusalem	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Riyadh	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Tel Aviv	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	
Yamouk	44/11	29/34	47/11	28/34	

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

**Legend:**

- High/Low C°
- Low/Low C°
- High/Low F°
- Low/Low F°
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- High/Low F°
- Low/Low F°

**North America**

Intense heat will build over again over the western United States during the period Tuesday through Thursday. Tropical moisture will trigger heavy thunderstorms over the Rockies and the central Plains. A few light flurries are likely into Denver, Cheyenne, and Albuquerque.

**Europe**

Partly sunny and mild in London and Paris Tuesday, then breezy and cool with showers Wednesday and Thursday. Gusty thunderstorms are likely in the Benelux and Germany to western Poland. Warsaw to Minsk will be very warm with sunshine Much warmer in Moscow by Thursday.

**Asia**

Very warm in Beijing with some sunshine, but a few thunderstorms Tuesday. Tokyo and Seoul will be hot and humid with some sunshine and just a sliver of chance for a shower. Heavy rain is likely in southern Manila, with remnants of Tropical Storm Penny will cause flooding rain in Southeastern China.

**Alps, Romania and data provided by AccuWeather, call 877.828.1128 or <http://www.accuweather.com>**

**North America**

	Today		Tomorrow			Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low
Anchorage	59/68	45/48	58/64	44/42	Minneapolis	20/64	17/42	20/64	17/42
Aspen	59/68	22/31	53/61	20/27	Montreal	24/65	19/62	27/68	17/62
Boston	19/30	16/20	16/24	10/14	Moscow	39/51	30/37	39/51	28/37
Chicago	30/38	19/22	30/38	16/21	New York	34/50	28/35	34/50	28/35
Dallas	36/42	24/25	37/45	24/25	Osaka	49/62	34/35	49/62	34/35
Denver	37/49	17/22	33/43	16/21	Phoenix	43/62	24/25	44/61	24/25
Detroit	29/37	17/22	27/36	17/22	San Fran.	57/65	45/57	57/65	45/57
Houston	71/85	27/32	71/85	27/32	Seattle	52/62	40/47	52/62	40/47
Los Angeles	59/73	37/43	59/73	37/43	Toronto	27/60	19/21	28/62	19/21
Los Angeles	59/73	37/43	59/73	37/43	Vancouver	20/66	15/19	27/66	15/19
Miami	29/37	26/29	30/37	26/29	Washington	50/66	25/31	50/66	25/31


[illegible]


Auckland	15/50	14/57 r	10/54	10/50 sh
Sydney	12/55	9/46 s	10/34	9/41 rc

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## THE AMERICAS

## Friends and Foes Call On Starr to Wrap Up Inquiry

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's supporters and detractors called Sunday for a speedy resolution of the Monica Lewinsky case that has distracted the White House since January.

Senator Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, told CBS News that he had asked the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, for a report very soon that includes a determination of whether or not the president perjured himself in denying an affair with the former White House intern or encouraged her to lie.

"I hope that Mr. Starr submits his report before the end of August," Mr.

Specter said, adding, "In my letter to Judge Starr I said, 'Make a report if there's something and make a report if there's nothing.'"

"Let's get along with the business of the country," he said.

Senator Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, also stressed the need to find a speedy end to the investigation.

If there was perjury, and the president "really makes a clean breast of it to the American people," said Mr. Hatch, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "I really believe that the American people will say 'We wouldn't like it. It isn't right but we sure as heck don't

want to go through an impeachment.'"

But, Mr. Hatch added, if it was more than perjury, "then it's pretty darn serious."

Senator Joseph Biden, Democrat of Delaware, urged the president to talk to the American people.

"If nothing happened, I think he should come forward and explain what he's told the grand jury just to clear the air," he said. "And if something did happen, I think he should, before he goes to the grand jury, explain."

"I think he should cauterize this wound one way or another," Mr. Biden told Fox television.

## ■ Counsel Is Rebuked for Leaks

Peter Baker of The Washington Post reported earlier:

While an order by a federal judge that leaks in the Lewinsky investigation justify an inquiry did not make a final determination that Mr. Starr improperly leaked, it represented a stinging rebuke from a judge who generally has sided with prosecutors through their investigation of the president.

In a ruling from June 19 that was unsealed Friday, Judge Norma Holloway Johnson of U.S. District Court cited specific reports that appeared to come from Mr. Starr's office and said she was not persuaded by the independent counsel that his staff was not the source of the leaks.

"The Court finds that the serious and repetitive nature of disclosures to the media of material strongly militates in favor of conducting a show-cause hearing," she wrote in ordering Mr. Starr to prove he had not broken rules barring prosecutors from revealing grand jury information.

An appeals court ruled last week that Judge Johnson can proceed with her investigation into the matter but it restricted the ability of Mr. Clinton's lawyers to participate, warning that the dispute could become "an unnecessary distraction from the main business of the grand jury's investigation."

Judge Johnson chided Mr. Starr for interpreting secrecy restrictions too narrowly and called a comment he made to a television crew about a sealed ruling "a violation of a court order not to discuss the ruling."

On Friday, Mr. Starr again denied providing reporters with grand jury information and pointed to witnesses and their lawyers as possible sources for news reports.

Judge Johnson's ruling was among a thick stack of court documents made public Friday that provide the first glimpse of a furious, months-long legal battle waged by Mr. Clinton's attorneys to prove that Mr. Starr had overstepped his bounds.

In pressing the leak allegations, the president's camp hopes to undermine Mr. Starr's investigation into whether Mr. Clinton committed perjury or obstruction of justice during the Paula Jones lawsuit by covering up an affair with Ms. Lewinsky.

Clinton advisers seized on the documents Friday, calling Mr. Starr the first independent counsel investigated by a court for possible criminal wrongdoing in the course of his investigation.

"The endemic and casual disclosures of grand jury information which have characterized the past seven months of the OIC's investigation are highly unprofessional and utterly indefensible," said David Kendall, a Clinton attorney, referring to the office of the independent counsel.

## For Clinton, Risk in Saying He's Sorry

By Susan Schmidt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House political advisers, talking heads of every partisan stripe and even the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee have all but written the script for a presidential confession in the Monica Lewinsky investigation.

But the "mea culpa" scenario — which assumes the unproven theory that President Bill Clinton has not told the truth about his relationship with the former White House intern — is fraught with enormous risks. Mr. Clinton faces grand jury questioning on Aug. 17 by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr. If the president reverses his sworn denial of an affair with Ms. Lewinsky, he would essentially be admitting to having committed perjury.

"Starr would — if the president were to say he had in fact lied in the Paula Jones suit — write a very tough report to Congress or indict him," said Jane Sherburne, former deputy counsel in the Clinton White House. "It carries a high risk and collateral consequences."

White House officials insist that the president told the truth in January when he said he did not have a sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky or urge her to lie about it under oath. Despite Ms. Lewinsky's grand jury testimony last week that she had numerous sexual encounters with Mr. Clinton in the White House, Mr. Clinton's aides say he has no intention of changing his story when he testifies next week.

But, with what one outside presidential adviser called a "mound of evidence" now pointing to the contrary, the political pressure for an accounting by the president — even if it conflicts with his earlier statements — is growing.

The risks of an about-face, however,

are political as well as legal. For Mr. Clinton, admitting he lied about an affair might take the sting out of Mr. Starr's expected report and lessen chances of impeachment proceedings by an already reluctant Congress.

But it could backfire, too. A public that has largely said it is weary of Mr. Starr's investigation and believes sex is a private matter could abruptly turn away from the president who so publicly

**The 'mea culpa' scenario assumes the unproven theory that the president has not told the truth. But if he reverses his sworn denial of an affair with Monica Lewinsky, he would essentially be admitting to having committed perjury.**

denied any sexual relations with "that woman" in January. Such a shift could affect the way Congress handles Mr. Starr's report.

Privately, many Clinton advisers say they would be astonished if the president follows the mea culpa route, so thoroughly does it contradict his temperament and previous history. At past junctures, he has avoided public acts of contrition even when his aides pushed such a strategy.

In 1982, when he was trying to win back the Arkansas governor's mansion two years after being ousted, Mr. Clinton's advisers wanted him to apologize to the state for unpopular actions in his first term, most notably raising the car license tax. But Mr. Clinton argued strenuously with the consultant Dick Morris about whether even to use the word "apology," and in a last-minute switch rephrased a television ad simply to say he would not make the same mistake again if voters gave him a second chance.

Similarly, in 1992, when his presidential campaign went with the contri-

tion strategy during the Gennifer Flowers controversy, he and Hillary Rodham Clinton appeared on "60 Minutes" and he admitted causing "pain in my marriage." But he denied Ms. Flowers's allegation of a 12-year affair without admitting that he ever had sex with her.

Only under oath nearly six years later in the Jones case would he acknowledge having a tryst with Ms. Flowers, although he said it only happened once.

The view that a public statement by Mr. Clinton would dispense with the Lewinsky matter is almost certainly wrong, the political adviser James Carville said. Mr. Starr's long-running Whitewater inquiry, Mr. Carville said, has taught the president that trying to provide information in an investigation never puts the questions to rest.

His advice: "Go in, tell the grand jury the truth, go on vacation."

While many advisers find it implausible that Mr. Clinton would make any kind of full admission, they consider a partial acknowledgment more possible. Under this scenario, advisers say, Mr. Clinton could offer some vague explanation in which he suggests that he allowed a relationship to become inappropriately close, but not the intimate affair that Ms. Lewinsky reportedly described in her grand jury testimony. Skeptics call this the "I didn't inhale" defense, recalling Mr. Clinton's famous answer to whether he ever smoked marijuana, and argue that such a hedged admission would not solve the problem.

Acknowledging that he lied in his Jones deposition about Ms. Lewinsky would be tantamount to admitting perjury. Mr. Clinton's lawyers would very likely argue that his denial of sexual relations with her was not even material to the Jones case and therefore did not technically amount to perjury.

CASTRO:  
No Longer Menacing

Continued from Page 1

mischievous generated a bonanza of aid and attention for the newly independent English-speaking states in the Caribbean. Even as the other islands were being promised preferential trade benefits as part of a regional Caribbean Basin Initiative, some 6,000 U.S. troops invaded Grenada in October 1983 to expel Cuban forces, and Washington followed that up with a promise to bring Grenada into the circle of preferred treatment.

The 1990s, in contrast, have seen the Clinton administration close down its regional aid office, downgrade the embassy here to a mission and slash aid, grants and scholarships. While Cuba, itself economically prostrate, cannot make up for that gap, Mr. Mitchell and his regional colleagues have seized on Cuba's own need for friends in hopes of creating a countervailing weight to Washington's indifference.

Whether such a strategy will work is another matter. "In a post-Cold War world, this region unfortunately is no longer relevant" to the great powers, one diplomat in the region said. Caribbean leaders may see Mr. Castro as a useful card to play to get Washington's attention, "but I'm not sure even that is true," the diplomat added.

"Cuba wants to be headmaster of the Caribbean family, but since it is a Soviet proxy no longer, the United States really doesn't worry about it."

During the heyday of Cuba's alliance with Grenada, Mr. Castro aimed high, agreeing to build an airport that could be used to bring in tourists — and to refuel Cuban planes ferrying troops to and from Africa. This time around, what he was offering seemed modest, even innocuous, reflecting strained circumstances in both countries: a new wing on a hospital here and 22 additional scholarships for Grenadians to study at Cuban universities.

For Cuba, the principal benefit of such aid efforts is not that they advance a geopolitical strategy. Rather, it is that they provide employment for Cuban doctors, engineers and teachers who would otherwise be idle at home or seeking jobs as hotel doormen or taxi drivers.

Perhaps the most telling moment of Mr. Castro's visit, however, came when the Grenada education minister, Lawrence Joseph, acknowledged during a meeting that one thing is always certain when local students get scholarships to Cuba. Unlike those who enroll in Britain, Canada or the United States, they always return home just as soon as their studies are done.

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## POLITICAL NOTES

## Independent Hawaii?

WASHINGTON — Marking the 100th anniversary of the U.S. annexation of Hawaii, scores of protesters marched from the U.S. Capitol to the Ellipse, raising questions about how the 1898 annexation measure was drafted and demanding full sovereignty from the U.S. government.

Demonstrators said the march Saturday was held to heighten awareness in Washington of the growing support for sovereignty among native Hawaiians. Until recently, they said, the push for independence had been weakened because several pro-sovereignty factions fiercely competed for attention from the state's dwindling population of native Hawaiians.

Police officials no longer provide crowd estimates on demonstrations in the capital, but organizers said they had more than 200 participants.

The march came five years after President Bill Clinton signed a historic Senate resolution acknowledging the U.S. government's involvement in the 1893 overthrow of the independent Hawaiian government, then led by Queen Liliuokalani.

Several protesters, arguing that the resolution Mr. Clinton signed in 1993 did not settle claims against the United States, pledged to intensify pressure on the government to return land once owned by native Hawaiians.

The organizer of the march, Butch Kekahu, 54, of Kauai, said that achieving independence is "the consensus of the Hawaiian people." He added, "We want to educate the American people about what they did." (WP)

## Tobacco Bill Fizzles

WASHINGTON — Confident that there is no pressing political need to

pass an anti-smoking bill this session, several key House Republicans have indicated that the legislation is all but dead for the year.

The dwindling prospects for even a modest tobacco bill come as the industry is continuing its national advertising campaign against a comprehensive measure, which is running in at least 17 states. It appears targeted at the districts of Republican leaders, including such small markets as Grand Junction, Colorado, home of Representative Scott McInnis, a member of the leadership's tobacco task force.

Several Republicans now say they have received no indication that voters are demanding legislation this year, which would serve as the major impetus for passing a bill.

When asked about the subject, the National Republican Congressional Committee chairman, Representative John Linder of Georgia, simply began opening and closing his hand in a slow wave. "Say good-bye to tobacco," he said. "It's gone."

Mr. McInnis said Congress's failure to act before adjourning for the summer recess has severely damaged the bill's prospects. While the public disclosure of a damning tobacco industry document could galvanize public opinion for legislative action over the recess, he cautioned, the House will be primarily focused on passing annual spending bills in September. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in his weekly radio address, describing the American response to the bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa: "No matter how long it takes, or where it takes us, we will pursue terrorists until the cases are solved and justice is done." (WP)

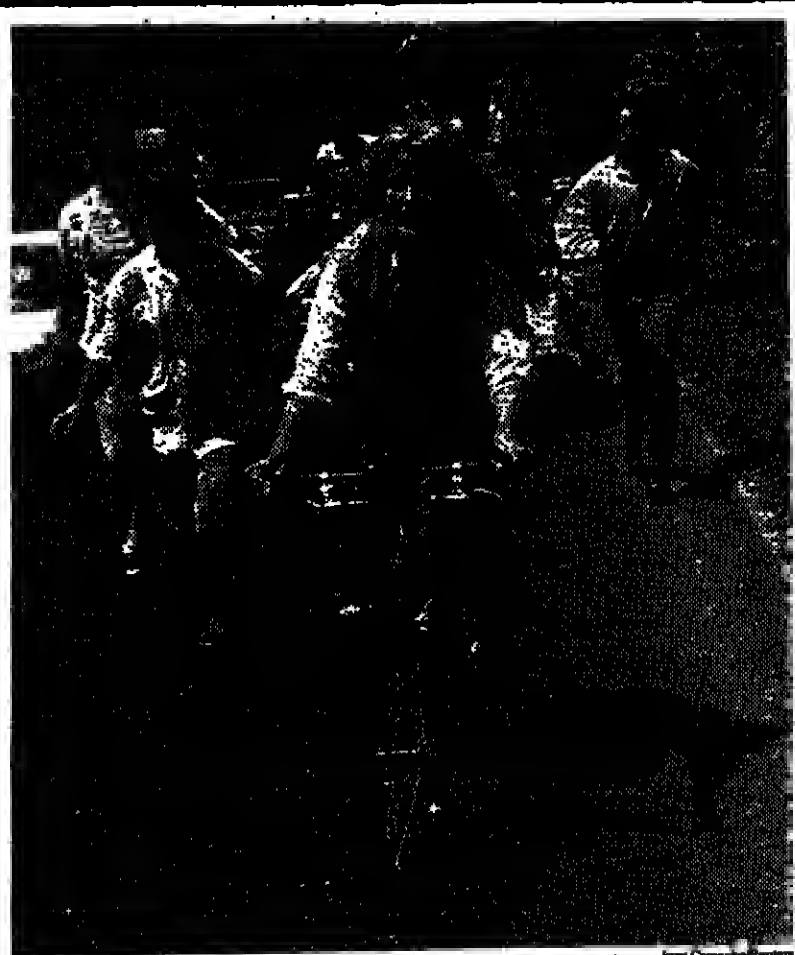
Away From  
Politics

■ A man who returned from the Brazilian rain forest with flesh-eating screwworm maggots on his scalp may have introduced the lethal insect to northern Alabama, health officials said. During the insect's three-week life cycle, the eggs become larvae, which then feed on the host's flesh until they turn into flies. Screwworm larvae can devour a 600-pound steer in five to seven days, experts said. (AP)

■ A Louisiana judge has agreed to reduce the sentence of an accused child molester if the man undergoes

castration, an offer the case prosecutor called unprecedented. He would cut 20 years from a 45-year prison sentence if Jim Elkins, 45, a former elected official and baseball coach, pleads guilty to three counts of child molestation and has surgery to remove his testicles. (AP)

■ A former White House intern has been charged in New York with harassing George Stephanopoulos, a former senior presidential adviser, by showing up at his home and his workplace and sending him letters. Tangelia Burkhart, 30, has been arraigned on charges that she trailed Mr. Stephanopoulos to private meetings, a coffee shop and a deli, and followed him to other cities. (WP)



PEDAL POWER — Irene Saez opening her campaign for the Venezuelan presidency in Caracas. An independent, she is the former mayor of a Caracas district. She was the 1981 Miss Universe.

Philadelphia Inquirer Reporter  
Sues His Own Editor for LibelBy Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, Ralph Cipriano, has sued his editor, a move so unusual that no one could immediately recall a precedent.

Mr. Cipriano is seeking at least \$50,000 plus punitive damages from his newspaper's parent, Knight-Ridder Inc., and the Inquirer's editor, Robert Rosenthal, for what the lawsuit calls "false and defamatory statements," "innuendo" and "malicious libel."

The dispute stems from Mr. Cipriano's decision to write an investigative article on the local Roman Catholic archdiocese for the National Catholic Reporter, after charging the newspaper refused to publish much of his material.

Mr. Rosenthal said at one point that on the subject of the church, Mr. Cipriano "has a very strong personal point of view and an agenda."

"There were things we didn't publish that Ralph wrote that we didn't think were truthful," the editor added. "He

could never prove them."

Those remarks, according to the lawsuit filed Friday, "destroyed the reputation of Ralph Cipriano in that a reasonable reader would infer that Ralph Cipriano is dishonest and engaged in unethical and illicit conduct."

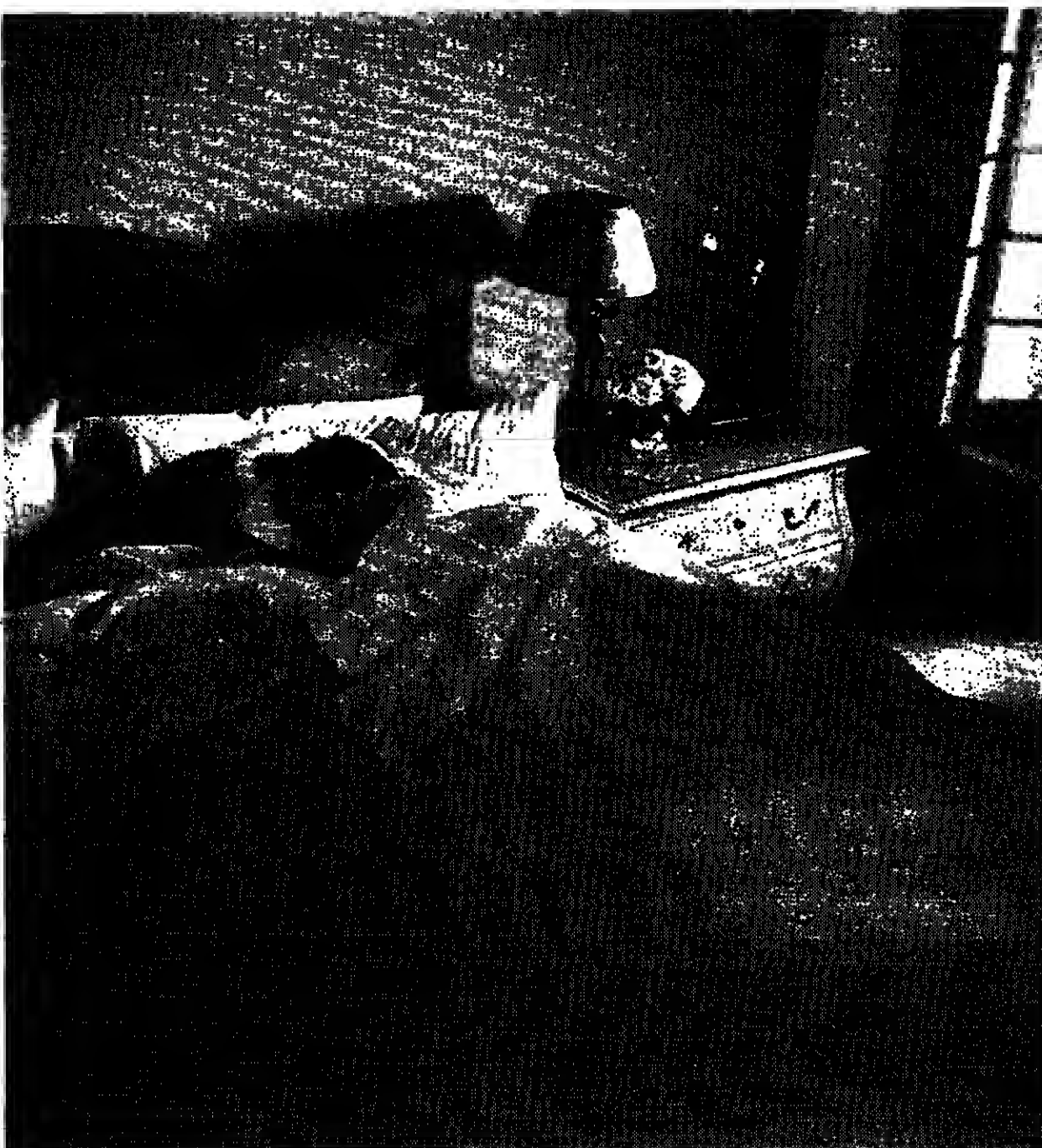
The Associated Press followed up and gave the story national distribution, the suit said.

An Inquirer spokeswoman, Pamela Browner, said: "We disagree with Ralph because we believe our coverage of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia has been fair, accurate and relevant. We regret that Ralph has chosen a lawsuit as his means of addressing the matter of how the Inquirer covers a topic of great interest to our readers."

Mr. Cipriano indicated in June that he had trouble getting the Inquirer to publish documented allegations of mismanagement by Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua, who he said "was a sacred cow at my newspaper."

Cardinal Bevilacqua has criticized Mr. Cipriano for trying to "unjustly malign the Catholic Church."

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# 18 Foreign Activists Detained by Burma

Group Carried Democracy Pamphlets

**The Associated Press**  
BANGKOK — Burma's military government detained 18 foreigners Sunday for distributing pamphlets the government said were aimed at inciting unrest. The detentions came a day after the 10th anniversary of a nationwide uprising against military rule passed without unrest anywhere in Burma, according to the government.

Those held included six U.S. citizens, three Thais, three Malaysians, three Indonesians, two Philippine nationals and one Australian, a government official said in a statement faxed to The Associated Press in Bangkok.

The coalition of private organizations that sent the activists confirmed the nationalities but released the name only of Jaran Dithachai, a political science professor at Bangkok's Rangsit University, pending notification of families.

Anaelyn Deluna, a coalition member, said that all 18 activists sent to Burma to hand out "goodwill messages" supporting human rights and democracy had been arrested.

"We thought there were six who reached the airport, but it seems that the last time they were seen they were being brought to an office in the airport," Miss Deluna said.

The government statement said 18 foreigners were apprehended attempting to incite unrest in Rangoon.

Pamphlets and other seditious material were found in their hotel rooms, it said.

The government identified the organizers as Na Ga Forum Asia Group, but the activists told The Associated Press that that was the name of their travel agency.

The government said the foreigners arrived on tourist visas Friday from Bangkok and planned to leave Sunday. No names were released.

"Despite these efforts for agitation, conditions in Rangoon, Mandalay and other parts of the country are peaceful and calm," a statement said.

Embassies had no immediate information about their citizens in detention. Diplomats said the government would not be legally bound to report arrests for the first 24 hours.

## ■ Anniversary Is Quiet

*Seth Mydans of The New York Times reported earlier.*

The 10th anniversary of a crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators passed quietly in Burma without the violence many had feared, but also without any sign of a resolution of the country's deepening problems.

Foreign diplomats and a government official said there were no demonstrations Saturday, after warnings from the government and a reported call for calm by the opposition party, the National League for Democracy.

"I drove past some key points this morning, including the university and the NLD office, and I didn't see any additional riot police or troops or any

additional security measures anywhere," said a diplomat in Rangoon.

Although the anniversary passed quietly, there could be stepped-up activity in the coming two weeks by the opposition, led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. She has set Aug. 21 as the deadline for convening the National Assembly, which was elected eight years ago in a vote that was annulled by the military after her party won 80 percent of its seats.

Since then, the military rulers have systematically harassed and imprisoned the elected opposition members and their supporters, and have choked off any attempts at public protest.

Fearing student unrest, authorities have closed the country's universities for almost eight of the past 10 years.

Kent Wiedemann, the top American diplomat in Burma, said the opposition was "clearly taking the initiative at this moment" in an effort to force some liberalization.

"There's a principle involved: Yes, they want to have the election finally recognized," Mr. Wiedemann said of the Aug. 21 deadline. But practically speaking, he said, the immediate goal of the opposition is to bring the country's leaders into talks.



Michelle Keegan, an American human rights activist, giving a monk a leaflet at the Rangoon airport Sunday.

## A Graveyard for Ships Is a Nightmare for Workers

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

**ALANG, India** — After more than a million miles of plying the world's oceans, the *Milagro*, a 35,000-ton, Malta-registered bulk carrier, completed her final journey from the Gulf on a recent afternoon and dropped anchor off this windswept point on India's northwest coast.

After waiting for the high tide that comes with a full moon, the ship's Greek captain, Marinos Galatoulas, raised anchor and nosed her inland, steering a zigzag course toward flapping red and yellow flags on the beach. Smoke pouring from her funnel, the vessel sailed the last few hundred yards full steam ahead until her rusted prow crested the shore and rose gently into the air.

Few maps show Alang, a soulless spot on the coastline of Gujarat state 300 kilometers (185 miles) northwest of Bombay. But in recent years, what had once been a poverty-stricken village has become the world's biggest shipbreaking yard. In the 1990s, Alang has served as the graveyard for almost half of the ships scrapped by the world's navies and merchant marines.

Alang's drawing card has been its natural conditions — heavy tides and a gently sloping beach that allow a ship simply to be run up into the sand — as well as the availability of limitless amounts of cheap labor for the dan-

gerous, hackbreaking job of cutting and hammering the ships into scrap.

Just as important, environmental and safety regulations that make shipbreaking prohibitively expensive in the United States and other major industrialized countries are rare here, and largely unenforced even when they exist.

Vessels like the *Milagro*, mammoth 500,000-ton Japanese supertankers and in 1995 even the U.S. aircraft carrier *Bennington*, which saw service in the Vietnam War, have been scrapped by armies of mostly illiterate migrant workers, many of them earning as little as \$2.50 a day.

For the Indian shipbreaking companies, there has been no need for dry docks and piers, only grimy, oil-slick patches of beach known as "plots," sparse brick structures to serve as offices, and winches to haul the scrap back from the shoreline.

The desolate scene is made more so by the finality that accompanies the last moments of the doomed ships, which arrive at the rate of two or three a day when tides are running high.

"You feel like a hangman," said Andriopoulis Panagiotis, 59, a former supertanker captain assigned by the *Milagro's* Greek owners to oversee the ship's handover to Shreeram Steel & Rolling Ltd., operators of Plot 119, one of 183 shipbreaking yards that stretch more than 10 kilometers (six miles)

along the beach. One of Mr. Panagiotis's tasks was to complete financial arrangements with the shipbreaking yard, which paid the *Milagro's* owners \$1.2 million for the vessel.

The 347 ships scrapped here last year, many of them from South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Russia and the United States, helped generate at least \$500 million in earnings for the yards, perhaps a third of it profit after accounting for the shipbreakers' costs in buying the vessels and paying their labor.

According to the Gujarat Maritime Board, the state agency that oversees Alang, the industry employs 40,000 migrant workers on the beaches, generates jobs for at least another 200,000 people in associated enterprises and provides 2.5 million tons of steel annually for Indian rolling mills.

But Alang's success has been accompanied by growing controversy, mainly in the United States, where environmentalists and human-rights activists have questioned the propriety of allowing organizations' decommissioning ships for scrap, including the U.S. Navy, to sell the vessels to foreign shipbreakers who observe few if any of the regulatory standards that have virtually crippled shipbreaking in the United States.

In the last two years, congressional hearings have resulted in tightened scrutiny of the sale of U.S. ships to Alang, and in tougher environmental standards that have discouraged the sale of many U.S. merchant ships. Stricter oversight has also halted, at least for now, Alang's purchase of U.S. Navy ships, which have been sold for scrap in large numbers since the end of the Cold War.

Congressional concern has reverberated in India, where authorities have scrambled to begin drawing up minimal standards of safety, health care and housing for Alang's workers.

According to officials at Alang, the combination of tighter U.S. regulations and growing environmental and safety consciousness in India has prompted many shipowners to find alternative markets for their vessels at similar shipbreaking yards in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Vietnam, where regulation is said to be even less rigorous than at Alang.

Alang's workers live in squalid conditions, in wooden shacks with neither

electricity nor toilets, across from the shipbreaking yards. Most of the migrants come from three distant states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, among the poorest in India.

But more than the living conditions, concerns have focused on job hazards. Until recent months, when yard owners began distributing helmets, goggles and gloves, workers toiled on the ships in cotton pants or loincloths, often bareheaded and barefoot. The workers' equipment has always been rudimentary, mostly oxyacetylene cutting torches, sledgehammers and the rusting winches that pull the scrap steel and equipment onto the beach.

Until recently, emergency medical help and firefighting equipment were minimal. Even now, with new safety rules haphazardly enforced and two small beachfront clinics that are financed by the shipbreakers, at least two workers die every month, and dozens more are injured, mostly from exploding gases and falling steel, according to Captain Vivek Pandey, overseer of the yards for the Gujarat Maritime Board.

He said accident victims were eligible for compensation payments of up to \$6,250, but anecdotal evidence among the workers suggested payments have often been far lower, where they have been paid at all.

The mood among the workers is subdued, even sullen. In the yards, under the careful watch of supervisors, few of the workers were ready to talk about their lives. But during a lunch break, a small group sheltered from the harsh sun under a thorn tree above the beach painted a gloomy picture.

The men said that the yards' exclusion of unions left workers powerless and that promised benefits, including compensation when they were injured, were frequently denied.

The men said they earned \$75 a month for a six-day week, working from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M., about average for unskilled industrial workers in India. Of this, they said, they tried to send at least \$17.50 a month home to their families in Bihar. At nights, they said, they went from the yard to their shack, to cook an evening meal before the light failed.

"It's not a good way to live, but what's our choice?" a worker said.

## BRIEFLY

### Both Afghan Sides Claim Northern City

**KABUL** — Afghanistan's northern alliance claimed to have pushed the Taliban militia out of the city of Mazar-i-Sharif on Sunday, but the Taliban claimed still to hold the city after capturing it on Saturday.

Mazar-i-Sharif is the biggest city in the north of the country. It lies 300 kilometers (190 miles) north of Kabul.

Neither side's claim could be confirmed.

The northern alliance was expected to mount a fierce defense of Mazar-i-Sharif, and — if the Taliban entered the city — a fierce counterattack. The loss of Mazar-i-Sharif would be a severe blow to the alliance because it is backed into a dwindling corner of northern Afghanistan.

By the same token, the capture of the city, which was once the northern alliance's capital, would be a boost to the Taliban's four-year campaign to impose a strict Islamic rule throughout the country.

Elsewhere, the opposition alliance was under pressure Sunday after overnight fighting in the Panjshir Valley, near Kabul. (AP)

### Cambodian Politics Still Seen as Fearful

**PHNOM PENH** — An American human rights group said Sunday that violence had decreased after the Cambodian elections but that opposition activists still received threats.

Human Rights Watch said hundreds of opposition party workers had fled their homes because of threats from local officials affiliated with the party of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Human Rights Watch said no one had been killed since the elections on July 26, but that several people had been beaten. On Aug. 1, Mr. Hun Sen said he doubted opposition allegations against his party, but he denounced violence as immoral, illegal and unacceptable and called for it to cease.

Human Rights Watch said that violent incidents declined after the prime minister made his comments, and that the decline could be seen as demonstrating his control over events. (Reuters)

### South Korea Deluge Kills 3 U.S. Soldiers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEOUL** — Torrential rain subsided Sunday after a four-day deluge that left 230 people dead in South Korea, including three U.S. soldiers.

The South Korean Army canceled regular summer maneuvers on Sunday to turn to emergency rescue operations. "Army chief Kim Dong Shin issued the order in an urgent meeting of top commanders," a spokesman said.

The army's rescue order came as the capital and its vicinity — an area with a population of 20 million — was ravaged by the worst flooding in 78 years.

The latest casualties included an American soldier who died Sunday, apparently after falling into a flooded ditch at Suwon Air Base south of Seoul, according to the U.S. military command.

In a news release, the command identified two U.S. Army soldiers who died Saturday as Staff Sergeant Jennifer Warner, 35, of Tullahoma, Tennessee, and Specialist Thomas Patterson, 27, of Indianapolis, Indiana. (AP, AFP)

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## EUROPE

## Sales of Air Conditioners Heat Up as Europeans Fall for the Big Chill

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — Marco Liberali decided not to fiddle around while Rome burned. Seeking relief from Rome's tropical temperatures, the 41-year-old mechanic installed central air-conditioning in his family's apartment on the edge of the city.

"What a difference it makes," Mr. Liberali said with the assuredness of the newly converted. "Humid heat is bad for you."

When Americans rushed to cool their air, Europeans traditionally just slowed down and Mr. Liberali, who got to know air-conditioning at the hotel where he works, have decided to stop going without.

Europe is gradually warming up to lower temperatures. Sales of air conditioners for homes and small businesses, including central air for homes, have grown more than 20 percent over the last three years, even as they stayed flat in the United States. They are expected to reach \$3.2 billion this year, up from \$2.5 billion in 1996.

Credit some of the growth to the pressures of a global economy, which are increasingly forcing Europeans to work summers.

Air pollution is also bolstering the demand for air-conditioning, and Europeans are becoming

more accustomed to it in offices and their cars. Five years ago, hardly any European cars were air-conditioned; now, 28 percent are. Light commercial use — in stores and professional offices — is rising too. As Europeans grow fond of air-conditioning in cars and dentists' offices, more want it at home.

Still, Europe has a long way to go before air-conditioning becomes the norm. In Italy, 7 percent of homes are air-conditioned, and in Spain 11 percent, compared with 71 percent in the United States and more than 90 percent in Japan. European hotels, post offices, police stations, even hospitals, except for operating rooms, generally do not have air-conditioning.

"The domestic market is really on the edge of a boom," said Jacques Benoit of Eurovent, an industry association based in Paris. "But it hasn't happened yet."

The first reason, of course, is price, which is compounded by energy problems. In some countries, like Italy, sufficient electricity is scarce. Typical Italian homes are equipped with smaller circuit breakers than American homes, and a separate circuit for air-conditioning costs as much as \$400.

Though temperatures in Granada, Spain, or Palermo, Italy, can easily surpass those in New York, Europe's reluctance also can be traced to

the relatively mild climate, with little of the tropical heat that assaults cities like Houston or Miami. Some experts also point to a tendency for Europeans to favor nature over technology.

A reluctance to embrace technology is bolstered by a conviction that air-conditioning is unhealthy. Italian newspapers, which regularly advise readers how to deal with the heat, warn against it. The weekly health insert of *La Repubblica* in Rome recently informed readers that air-conditioning can cause colds and sore throats and spread "germs, viruses and bacteria" through unclear filters.

In the United States, many experts argue the opposite. Indeed, some European doctors increasingly recommend air-conditioning for the elderly and for people with heart trouble and respiratory ailments.

In response, European manufacturers have developed quieter and more efficient models. And increased production, economies of scale and cheap foreign imports will cut prices. In television ads, Italian importers offer cheap Chinese air conditioners free to viewers who order mattresses.

Moreover, as Europe deregulates the energy market, electricity supplies are expected to rise, thus reducing the cost.

So it is hardly surprising that the world's

biggest makers of air conditioners — Japanese giants like Mitsubishi and Daikin Industries and American leaders like Carrier, a unit of United Technologies — view Europe with interest. European companies, like Riello and De'Longhi in Italy, are jockeying to catch up.

"The culture of air-conditioning is spreading," said Carlo Segato, head of marketing at De'Longhi, a specialist in portable and room air conditioners.

The European air-conditioning market did not arrive overnight. It was created after World War II by the companies that pioneered the technology in the United States, including Carrier and York.

In the 1980s the Japanese arrived, introducing small portables and wall models suited to European dwellings. The Americans responded quickly. Carrier bought local manufacturers in Spain and Italy and redesigned its products to meet European demands. De'Longhi began importing Toshiba air conditioners in 1988, then built its own.

The cooling trend has environmentalists across Europe worried. As temperatures climbed over Italy this summer, the country's Green Party argued that air conditioners, while cooling the inside of homes, force out warm air, raising temperatures outside. Moreover, the party argued, more air conditioners mean more ozone-

depleting gases in the atmosphere, which contribute to global warming.

"Turning on your air conditioner today," said Fulco Pratesi, a Green Party spokesman in Rome, "means suffering more from the heat tomorrow."

Makers of air conditioners must scramble to find economical substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons, gases traditionally used as refrigerants that were banned by the Montreal Protocol, a 1987 treaty signed by more than 150 countries, because they deplete the ozone layer. Subsequent accords banned the production of the interim substitute, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, after 2020.

Europe's industry is under particular pressure because Germany, Italy and Sweden, leading environmentalists, want ozone-depleting gases gone by 2000.

De'Longhi uses refrigerants that do not damage the atmosphere, including a butane mixture similar to lighter fluid. But such substitutes are expensive. Sergio Zanolin, De'Longhi's head of research, said butane air conditioners cost 10 percent to 20 percent more than conventional models. While Americans can trundle down to a discount outlet and pick up a window unit for about \$200, the least expensive room models in Europe sell for almost \$1,000 because of low production runs and expensive components.

In Kosovo, the Search for Shelter  
Half of Children Refugees Are Dehydrated, Doctors EstimateBy Mike O'Connor  
New York Times Service

PORNOC, Yugoslavia — Gzim Shala looked around at the tuffs of grass, the hard ground where they fought to grow, the skinny trees that gave his family campsite little shelter from the sun, and the turgid stream nearby, blanketed by dancing insects.

"This is the best we could find," he said.

Until last week Mr. Shala was the proud head of his extended family, owner of a house, livestock and equipment earned in 20 years of farming. Now he is one of perhaps 100,000 ethnic Albanians driven from their homes by a Serbian offensive aimed at wresting control over central and western Kosovo from ethnic Albanian guerrillas who are fighting for an independent country.

The refugees have only the slimmest measure of protection against the disease and starvation that international aid officials fear is imminent. A UN official says that the few doctors who have reached refugees estimate that 50 percent of children suffer dehydration and the first effects of malnutrition.

Mr. Shala's family ran through Serbian artillery, walked over mountains for four days and set up camp here. The youngest of his group of 16 is 1, the oldest 77.

"We have the clothes we're wearing, three plates and two forks," he said. "One of those international aid groups — I think it was the Germans — gave us five blankets."

With food and four foam mats and plastic sheets they got from ethnic Albanian villagers nearby, they can survive in the open, for now, as the rain has been light so far.

The group does not know when, or if, new artillery fire will force renewed flight. They live off moldy bread and green peppers cooked on coals from a fire built between two rocks.

"This is only the beginning," Mr. Shala said. "There will be more hunger and disease because we can't go back home. Everything there is gone, burned. And if we go back, the police will kill us."

He added that Albanians who returned to one village, Glarev, were killed. "We saw that village burning on the way here," he said.

In the Kosovo Albanians' tight-knit society, many refugee families have been taken in by relatives or strangers. But they and their benefactors are relying on a collapsed economy. The villages where most have found shelter are already lacking in food, clean water and medical care.

Refugee officials spoke only on condition of anonymity, for fear of endangering aid efforts already hurt by government interference. They acknowledged that they were unprepared for such a massive problem.

"We don't have the personnel to go out there and even assess the situation properly," one UN official said.

In the village of Praga Can, where refugees have swelled the population to 3,500 from 1,000, Dr. Shyrt Shala's delivery room has a rough concrete floor, a

single light bulb and a candle for use when the electricity goes out.

"I suppose I see about 30 women a day for prenatal care and delivery," Dr. Shala said. "Three are in labor here now, but I have only five sets of sterile gloves, so by tomorrow we'll be back to primitive medicine."

"We ran out of the normal prenatal medications like hormones and antibiotics about two weeks ago," added

**The government considers this enemy territory, as it does other refugee enclaves in Kosovo. Ethnic Albanians outnumber Serbs roughly 9 to 1 in the province.**

the doctor, who was almost too tired to speak. That was just after the offensive began, he said. "If there is a premature birth, we can't get the mother to a real clinic. Last night and a week ago a baby died because we couldn't help them."

The government considers this enemy territory, as it does other refugee

enclaves in Kosovo. Ethnic Albanians outnumber Serbs roughly 9 to 1 in this impoverished province of 2 million, and most of them support the rebels. Many refugee families are lacking young men, who they say stayed behind to fight.

No Western government supports the rebels' aim of independence. For the heavily armed Serbian police officers and Yugoslav soldiers fighting for the government, that is a green light to regain control of the territory — by any means.

**Separatists Lose Key Village**

The separatist guerrillas in Kosovo, sniggering from a sustained government offensive, have lost a key regional headquarters, Reuters reported from Decani, Yugoslavia.

The Kosovo Information Center, associated with Kosovo's leading separatist ethnic Albanian party, said Serbian forces swept into Likovac on Thursday night after hammering the village with artillery for two days.

Serbian troops then turned Likovac and nearby villages "into a bonfire," the information center said. It said troops set fire to houses, following a pattern of torching buildings in former guerrilla-held areas.



A Kosovar refugee preparing food Sunday in the village of Cirez, southwest of the provincial capital, Pristina.

For Anglicans, a Multicultural Future  
New Power of Asia and Africa Puts Conservative Stamp on TalksBy Gustav Niebuhr  
New York Times Service

CANTERBURY, England — Before the world's Anglican bishops wrapped up their once-a-decade gathering Saturday, they offered a glimpse of what Christianity may well look like in the next century from a global perspective.

It was a vision that was multicultural and, at times, decidedly conservative, enough to make some of the prelates of the Episcopal Church in the United States and the Church of England appear as marginal players in a landscape their institutions once dominated.

The Lambeth Conference, which was last held in 1988, was rich in racial and ethnic diversity, with participants from churches in 160 different nations. It began July 18 with a worship service in Canterbury Cathedral, the seat of the archbishop who is considered the "unifying figure" of the 73 million-member Anglican Communion.

The bishops discussed such issues as international poverty and pollution, but they seemed to speak loudest on questions of sexual ethics and the authority of Scripture. Their tone, said R. William Franklin, dean of Berkeley Divinity School at Yale University, made this "the most conservative conference of the 20th century" among the Lambeth gatherings.

If anyone needed evidence of that conservatism, it came Wednesday when the approximately 750 bishops settled in

to tackle an advisory resolution on human sexuality. Its original text, written in committee, affirmed a traditional position on marriage as the lifelong union of a man and a woman. It also condemned homophobia.

But when the document was brought before the whole conference, socially conservative bishops toughened its language with amendments, one calling for abstinence from any sex outside marriage, another pointedly rejecting homosexual activity as "incompatible with Scripture." Those who took the lead in this process were mainly from the churches of Africa and Asia.

Their emphatic approach seemed to take liberal bishops by surprise, leaving them out-organized and out-talked. In the Episcopal Church, by contrast, conservatives had failed to block some bishops from ordaining gay men and lesbians as priests.

After two hours of debate, the amended resolution was passed.

The story here had partly to do with numbers. At the 1988 gathering, Anglican leaders proclaimed the next 10 years as a "decade of evangelism." The results were spread unevenly, to say the least.

The churches in Africa and Asia grew, while those in England and North America did not. In fact, U.S. membership fell. This time, 22 African bishops who were heads of dioceses came to the conference, up from 130 in 1988.

Such growth in Africa and South Asia is a major trend within Christianity.

"This is still owed for most of the Christian population in the United States of America," said Dean Gilliland, a professor of contextual theology and African studies at Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California. "They don't know the center of gravity has moved from the West."

In Africa, where the faith has been growing fastest, there are an estimated 27 million Anglicans, more than 10 times the number of Episcopalians in the United States. To take another example, African Lutherans increased to 9 million from 5.7 million in 1991, surpassing the total membership of Lutheran denominations in North America.

But numbers do not tell the whole story. Many of the African and Asian churches exist in societies where Christianity is a minority faith, often confronted by antagonistic religious competitors, such as militant Islamic groups, or overly hostile secular governments.

"It's not unlike the experience that formed John Paul II," Mr. Franklin said, referring to the Pope's formative years as priest and later a bishop under a communist regime in Poland that regarded the Roman Catholic Church as a threat.

Leaders forged in such environments, Mr. Franklin said, often espouse a "Christianity of clarity" that has little room for ambiguity and is suspicious of accommodating the surrounding culture. They may take "a harder line, a more authoritative line in Scripture and morals," he added.

## Protestant Group Joins Belfast Peace

BELFAST — Northern Ireland officially faces no further threat from Protestant paramilitary organizations as of this weekend following a truce declared by the Loyalist Volunteer Force.

The extremist Protestant group announced Saturday the "absolute, utter finish" to its campaign, a declaration greeted with caution by the British government.

The group was one of four paramilitary organizations threatening the peace agreement drawn last April and was the only Protestant force not to have signed on to the peace deal.

The group hopes the truce will lead to release of its prisoners, of whom there are 22 in Belfast's Maze prison, as agreed in the peace accord for groups renouncing violence. (AFP)

## Air Hijacking Ends, But Without Culpit

MOSCOW — An airplane hijacking ended peacefully at a Moscow airport on Sunday after a four-hour standoff between security forces and the anonymous author of a note who demanded \$100,000 and threatened to blow up the plane.

No ransom was paid. No bomb was found. Neither was the perpetrator. The incident began while the East Line TU-154 aircraft was en route to

Moscow from the Siberian city of Tyumen, about 2,400 kilometers (1,500 miles) to the east.

Crew members came across a threatening note in the business section and passed it to the pilots, officials said. According to the Itar-Tass news agency, the note warned that there was a bomb on board and would be detonated if 621,000 rubles (\$100,000) were not turned over. "We need the money in Moscow," the note said. After the plane landed, none of the 97 passengers owned up to writing the ransom note. (AP)

## 18 Killed in Pileup

NIĞDE, Turkey — A minibus crashed into a truck near the southern Turkish city of Niğde on Sunday, setting off a freeway pileup that killed at least 18 people and injured 23, the provincial governor said.

Nine vehicles were involved in the early-morning crash, which occurred during heavy traffic on the freeway between Niğde and Adana, Governor Adil Yazar of Niğde said to the private NTV television. (AP)

## Havel Is a Bit Better

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel's condition improved Sunday, but doctors said the hospitalized Czech leader might remain in intensive care for another week.

Mr. Havel's physician, Ija Kotik, said he was still breathing with the occasional aid of a respirator. (AP)

Ballooning Over the Atlantic  
Fossett, in 4th Attempt, Is Striving to Circle the Globe

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An American millionaire, Steve Fossett, soared over the South Atlantic on Sunday in his fourth attempt to be the first person to circle the globe nonstop in a hot-air balloon.

The balloonist was reported at a location 2,943 kilometers (1,828 miles) east-southeast of Mar del Plata, Argentina, as he began the third day of his flight, according to an Internet site run by Mr. Fossett's mission control center.

At 1300 GMT, Mr. Fossett, a commodity broker who has set a speed record in cross-country skiing, was floating 7,090 meters (23,260 feet) above sea level, and traveling at a speed of 69 kilometers (43 miles) an hour.

The balloon was at 43 degrees 35 minutes south latitude and 40 degrees 20 minutes west longitude, according to Mr. Fossett's mission control and communications operation at Wash-

ington University in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Fossett took off Friday from a stadium in Argentina.

Unlike his earlier attempts, when he rode the winter jet stream of the Northern Hemisphere, Mr. Fossett decided this time to fly with currents in the Southern Hemisphere, which will put him largely over water the entire flight.

He will be flying over about five countries in this attempt, reducing the possibility that nations might deny him the right to use their air space, a problem that plagued his earlier flights. Earlier this year, Mr. Fossett managed to fly from St. Louis to Krasnodar, Russia.

Balloonists have been trying for more than a century to circle the world nonstop. None ever came close.

Two balloons disappeared. One burst and others settled to the earth's surface at various distances from their starting points.

## A Punishment in Ski-Lift Case

The Associated Press

CAMP LEJEUNE, North Carolina — The commanding officer of a Marine Corps air squadron has been relieved of his post because of errors uncovered after one of the unit's jets sliced through gondola cables at an Italian ski resort, killing 20.

Lieutenant General Peter Pace, commanding general of Marine Forces Atlantic, ordered Lieutenant Colonel Richard Muegge relieved of his command of an electronic warfare squadron based at the Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point and reassigned to an unspecified position at the base, the Marines said in a statement Saturday.

General Pace's decision came after three days of hearings at Camp Lejeune into allegations of dereliction of duty against Colonel Muegge and three other officers in Marine Electronic Warfare Squadron-2.

Major Max Caramanian, the

squadron's director of standardization and safety, was punished with a letter of reprimand. Allegations against the squadron's second-in-command, the executive officer Lieutenant Colonel John Koran 3d, and the unit's operations officer, were dismissed.

"The command investigation team found supervisory error in acquiring and disseminating pertinent flight information within the squadron," the Marine Corps said. "Although the investigation team determined that the supervisory error did not cause the mishap, they recommended appropriate administrative action."

Colonel Muegge and Major Caramanian will not lose pay, benefits or rank as a result of the reprimands, said Lieutenant Colonel Katie Haddock, a spokeswoman for Marine Forces Atlantic, based in Norfolk, Virginia. Colonel Muegge testified at a

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## INTERNATIONAL

## U.S. Pledges To Retaliate If Any Nation Is Responsible

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Top U.S. officials would not speculate Sunday on who might have been behind the deadly embassy bombings in Africa, but in cases when proof of state-sponsored terrorism is found, said Defense Secretary William Cohen, "we respond and retaliate as swiftly as possible."

Mr. Cohen declined to offer any details about likely suspects or lines of investigation in what the president's national security adviser, Samuel Berger, called twin acts of "unadulterated evil."

Mr. Cohen, Mr. Berger and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, in separate television appearances, said the pursuit of those responsible would be relentless and unswerving. Mr. Cohen said: "The message is, there is no statute of limitations for terrorists. We will hunt and track them down as long as it takes."

Mrs. Albright said that the United States would "take the appropriate action" if evidence pointed to an act of state-sponsored terrorism.

The force of the explosions and the fact that they occurred nearly simultaneously in cities far apart, Mr. Cohen said, suggested "that it was well-orchestrated, that it was not the act of some isolated individual, a madman, that it was probably some organized effort going in the planning."

Neither he nor the other security officials would speculate beyond that. All U.S. embassies and consulates have been placed on a heightened state of alert, and American tourists have been urged to exercise caution and check in with embassies or consulates as they travel to receive updates on local conditions.

Mrs. Albright had returned from Rome on Saturday for an urgent White House meeting on the bombings that included Mr. Cohen, Mr. Berger, the director of central intelligence, George Tenet; Attorney General Janet Reno, and the FBI director, Louis Freeh.

On Sunday, she cautioned that the investigation could be lengthy.

"While there might be an instant gratification to do something about an attack on us, we have to be absolutely sure we have the facts straight," she said on NBC-TV. "And the memory of the United States is very long, and our reach is very far."

President Bill Clinton did not attend the White House meeting, Mr. Berger was to brief him Sunday on the bombings.

Mrs. Albright, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Berger all brushed aside suggestions that the authors of the bombings might have sought to take advantage of Mr. Clinton's concerns with the Monica Lewinsky matter.

He has been preparing to testify Aug. 17 in a closed-circuit television hookup to be seen by grand jurors.

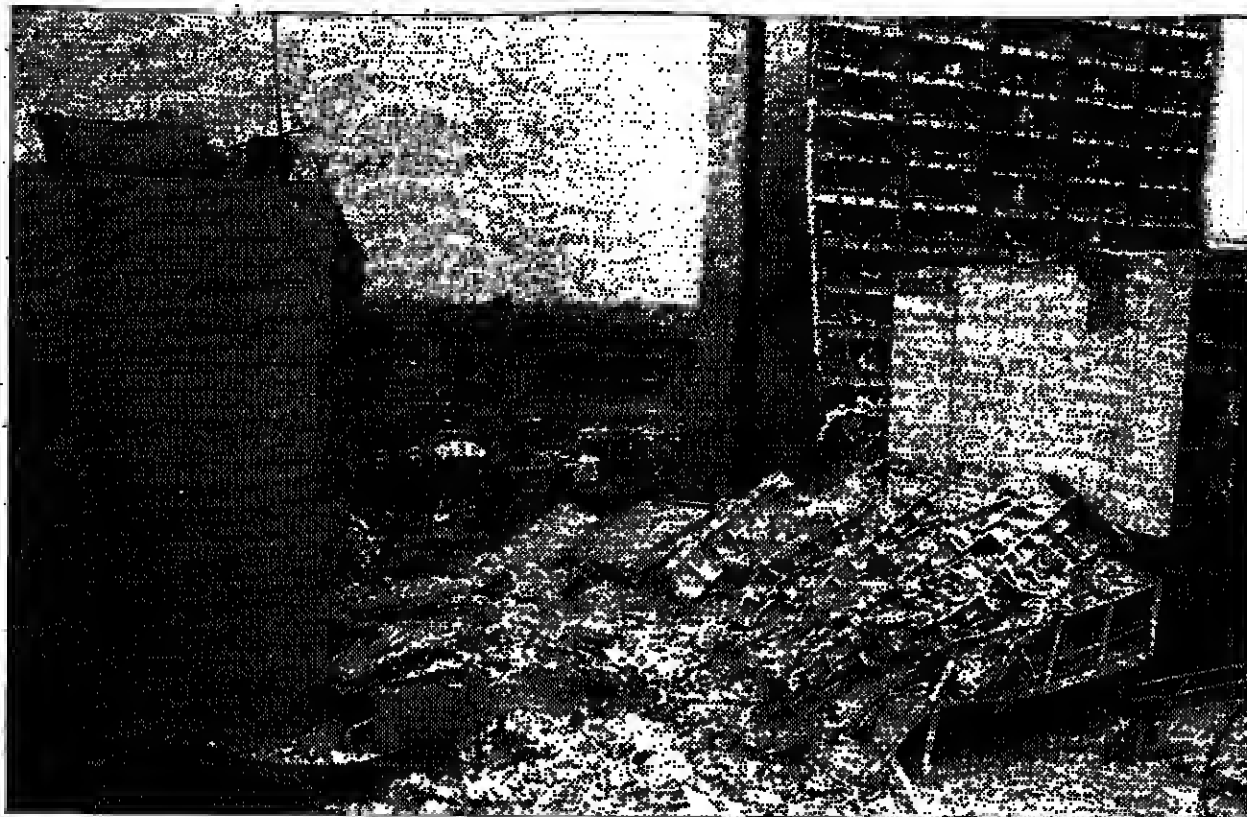
Asked about the effect of those preparations on Mr. Clinton's concentration, Mrs. Albright said, "It is not a distraction in terms of foreign policy, I can assure you of that."

She dismissed as "ridiculous" the suggestion that Mr. Clinton might be restrained in his reaction to the bombings for fear he would be seen to be creating a diversion from the Lewinsky matter.

Mr. Clinton still plans to leave Monday for a trip to the Midwest and West, but P.J. Crowley, a White House spokesman, said that might change.

Mr. Berger said that investigators were pursuing some clues. "There is information to work with," he said on CBS-TV.

He said it was "premature" to discuss any possible link to the June 1996 bombing of a U.S. military facility in Saudi Arabia.



A view of the site in Nairobi on Sunday, showing the U.S. Embassy at left; the collapsed Ufundi House, which housed a secretarial school and several businesses, at right; and behind it, the Cooperative Bank of Kenya.

## VICTIMS: For Grieving Kenyans, Life Has Been Forever Altered

Continued from Page 1

the immediate families of the dead, like rings in a pond, to hundreds of dependents living in rural areas, Kenyans said.

Even for those who survived the blast and the storm of flying glass and shrapnel that followed, life has been forever altered. More than 500 people were hospitalized for injuries. Scores have been blinded or permanently scarred, hospital officials said.

At the City Council Mortuary, lines of relatives snaked slowly through the hor-

rifying rooms of disfigured and mutilated bodies. Most had been searching city hospitals since the blast in a desperate attempt to find their missing relatives alive. Every few minutes, there were muffled cries, followed by the sound of weeping, as people discovered their kin.

On the front gate was a list of 34 names of people already identified by the police, scrawled in felt pen on a paper sack.

No. 28 was John Ouko Onyango, a 33-year-old engineer who worked at the

Kenya Power & Lighting Co. He was a polite, religious man who seemed to have a bright future ahead of him. His wife was a nurse at Nairobi Hospital. They had two small children, the second only a month old.

Last month, Mr. Onyango purchased a new car, a sign he was coming up in the world. A cautious man, he went to the Ufundi Cooperative Building on Friday morning to buy more automobile insurance, his friends said.

"He was the person who was well off in the family," his cousin, Apollo Abiero, said. "He was the breadwinner. He supported four brothers and a sister."

Further up on the list was Caroline Ndolo, a lively 29-year-old single mother who had worked as a clerk at the Ufundi Cooperative Savings and Credit Society in the destroyed building. Miss Ndolo's brother, Frederick, also worked at the bank. A father of two young boys, he is missing and presumed dead.

Friends described Miss Ndolo as a talkative and independent young woman who liked to go dancing in Nairobi nightclubs and enjoyed her single lifestyle. She had been pleased to discover she was pregnant last year. Her baby boy is 3 months old.

"She was happy about the baby," her father, Michael Opondo Ndolo, a retired civil servant, said, as he waited for his daughter's body to be loaded into a hearse. "She had a plan of opening a small shop, a boutique."

Echoing the sentiment of many grieving family members here, Mr. Ndolo said the U.S. Embassy should be moved far from the center of town.

Many relatives of victims expressed a quiet outrage that Kenyans were paying with their lives for American political problems. Some complained that U.S. Marines and officials had done too little to help dig out victims from the rubble of the Ufundi house in the critical early hours of the disaster.

"If it's a war between the Americans and other people, they should take the war elsewhere," said Dr. Charles Oundi, who was waiting for a relative's corpse just outside the mortuary. "Lots of innocent lives are being lost."

Nafali Muyonga, a senior official in the Foreign Ministry, had come to the morgue to take care of arrangements for his brother-in-law, Moises Ashton Mwani, who had been a high-ranking civil servant in the Teachers Service Commission.

Mr. Mwani, who is 50, had been killed by shrapnel from the blast as he sat in a meeting on the fourth floor of a building down the street from the embassy, Mr. Muyonga said.

"What we fail to understand is why the terrorists should pick on a peaceful country like Kenya," Mr. Muyonga said.

At about noon, Mr. Omukhani and his friends carried his wife, Miss Akino, out of the morgue on a stretcher and into a van. Half her face and head had been destroyed by shrapnel. The hearse took her to a funeral home in Nairobi's center, where she will be kept until the family can collect enough money to transport her to western Kenya for burial.

Miss Akino's death was a heavy blow for her family. She has two children, an 8-year-old boy, Marvin, and a 3-year-old girl. While Mr. Omukhani is an employee at the Kenya Commercial Bank, he is part of a strike by thousands of bank workers that began last week. Management unilaterally fired the strikers last week, and its unclear if they will return to work.

"I have to be worried," Mr. Omukhani said. "I don't know my fate as of now. I'm just wishing that all will go well and I'll go back to work."

Miss Akino's older sister, Tereza Okidi, who is 45, said she was worried the family would not have enough money to support the children. A former secretary, Miss Okidi said that she had recently started a small restaurant in a marketplace but that she had two grown children of her own, both unemployed, and her earnings would not stretch far.

"I don't know how to start life with these small children," she said. "I can't neglect my sister's children. I can't run from the responsibility. It has found me, and it is mine."

Elizabeth Akino "was my best friend," said Danse Tirop, a 28-year-old woman who also played for the bank's volleyball team. "She was the maid of honor at my wedding. She was warm, generous, kind, understanding. She always thought of her children first."

Miss Tirop's eyes welled up. "On that Friday, I actually wanted to go to see her," she said. "But I decided to wait until after lunch."

## At Nairobi Embassy, Deaths Were Random

Many Caught Unaware Amid Weekend Plans

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — By design, terrorist attacks are ruthlessly indiscriminate, and in the blast that tore through the U.S. Embassy here Friday, fate took the lives of many and spared others.

An U.S. Air Force employee, who lost a chance to spend Thursday night in Amsterdam, lost her life when she went to work Friday. A 21-year-old Marine guard who probably would have lived if he had been on duty in the front of the building, was killed when he went to the cashier's office in the back of the building to get money for the weekend.

Many of the Kenyan victims, the exact number still not known, had gone to the embassy early that morning with the hope of getting a visa or a job.

Timing blessed the embassy's most senior diplomats, who were attending their weekly meeting in the ambassador's spacious office on the embassy's fifth, and top, floor, where the impact of the blast was the weakest.

"That saved my life," said William Barr, the embassy's chief spokesman, who had been thinking that he might slip away a bit early that Friday for a round of golf at the Muthaiga Club, a famed colonial hangout.

For unknown reasons, Julian Bartley, the embassy's general consul, was not at the meeting, as he would normally be. On Sunday, he was the last of the dead American diplomats to be identified. His son, Jay, a university student who had a summer job at the embassy, was also killed in the blast.

At the Friday meeting, one of the main items of discussion — at this time of the year, when new embassy employees arrive in time to enroll their children in school — was security.

The senior diplomats tossed around ideas on how to impart to their new colleagues the need for prudence, in this mile-high capital on the equator that has been gripped by street crime, while avoiding a siege mentality that would keep them locked behind high walls.

"It was rather ironic," said Donald R. Mackenzie, regional director for the United States Agency for International Development.

"We wanted to tell them, 'Kenya is really a marvelous place, you can enjoy yourselves,'" said Mr. Mackenzie, who first began to appreciate the country as a Peace Corps volunteer 28 years ago. "This has traditionally been a place with a low terrorist threat."

But at 10:35 A.M., as the meeting was nearing an end, there was a loud thud. "Someone next to me said, 'That's an explosion,'" recalled Paul Peterson, who arrived here three weeks ago as the State Department's regional security officer.

"I knew instantly it was a bomb," he said. Ten seconds later came the second

and far more powerful blast, the one that tore through the embassy, leveled the building next door and blew out every window to the top of the 22-story Cooperative Bank of Kenya building.

"I was the first one out of the room," Mr. Peterson said. "I saw bloody people everywhere."

The blast knocked Mr. Mackenzie, who was sitting near a window, out of his chair, and he suffered minor cuts on the back. He picked himself up, and quickly followed the others out of the room.

They started down the stairwell, now without any light. With the walls crumbling, debris turned the stairs into something more akin to a slide, Mr. Mackenzie said.

"The dust was just horrible," he added. "A lot of us were fearing that we could not go on breathing."

Surprisingly, there was no panic, not even screaming inside the embassy, several diplomats recalled.

But there was random death. Among the unfortunate were those embassy employees who, with the week-

Timing blessed the embassy's most senior diplomats, who were at a meeting on the top floor, where the explosion's impact was the weakest.

end approaching, had gone to the cashier's office and the Citibank branch to get money. These were located in the back of the embassy, on the first floor, which means they took the brunt of the blast.

That is where Jesse Aliganga, a 21-year-old Marine sergeant from Florida, was killed, Mr. Peterson said.

Because of a strike at Kenya's commercial banks, the secretary of Mr. Barr, the embassy spokesman, asked for time to make some transactions at Citibank.

"She went down and she didn't come back," Mr. Barr said. He asked that her name not be published because the Kenyan government had not released the names of the Kenyan victims.

Fate also dealt cruelly with Arlene Kirk, a U.S. Air Force employee at the embassy, and her husband Robert, who worked for the Agency for International Development. They were returning to Nairobi from vacation. Their flight from Amsterdam was overbooked, and the airline asked for volunteers to give up their seats in exchange for some money and a free night in Amsterdam.

The Kirks decided to take it. Mr. Barr said. But by the time they reached the counter, enough other passengers had volunteered. So the Kirks got on the flight and on Friday returned to work, where Mrs. Kirk, 51, was killed.

## ATTACKS: U.S. Investigates Bombings

Continued from Page 1

officer, Charles Slater, who said his wife had been injured in the explosion at the embassy in Tanzania.

In Nairobi, Israeli Army officers and Kenyan personnel continued to dig slowly through the rubble of a building that stood behind the embassy in a dangerous and excruciating search for survivors.

They used pickaxes, shovels, crowbars, sledgehammers and bare hands. Sunday afternoon, they said at least nine women, who gave her name as Rose, was still alive in the wreckage of Ufundi House, a seven-story office building that housed a secretarial school, a credit union and several other businesses.

The rescuers strained to hear her as they clambered over a high pile of debris covering dozens of corpses.

"She is alive," said an Israeli officer, Alon Seren. "She is stuck in a difficult place, and it is very dangerous for us to rescue her."

But as darkness fell, the voice of Rose was no longer heard.

The rescuers were bringing out the dead, on average one every 20 minutes.

"We have pulled out bodies with our bare hands," said Meital Hallawi, another member of the Israeli team. "We are just like robots. We can't have any feelings if we want to continue."

Miriam Olumola, 38, a cashier at Ufundi House who had left the building to run an errand when the bomb went off, helped Kenyan Red Cross workers identify the corpses.

"They have just found a friend of mine," she said. "There are 28 more people in there, they say. I knew some of them. I passed them by at work."

The rescuers brought a woman and her son down unharmed from the 21st floor of the adjacent Cooperative Bank of Kenya building, where they lived in an apartment with the woman's husband, one of the building's caretakers.

The explosion, which destroyed "the brain center of the embassy," in the words of Mr. Peterson, came from a vehicle that had breached a thin layer of security at the rear of the building.

Embassy officials said the vehicle apparently drove past a manually operated barrier staffed by an employee of the Cooperative Bank of Kenya to the edge of a ramp leading to the embassy's underground garage.

There, a few feet from the first-story windows, the vehicle exploded with a force that hurled glass and debris over a 10-block radius throughout downtown Nairobi, damaging many buildings and shattering thousands of lives.

As of Sunday evening, the toll of the known dead included 153 people who had been outside the embassy and 35 who were inside.

### BRIEFLY

#### UN Suspends New Inspections In Iraq but Continues Monitoring

BAHGDAD — The United Nations has suspended new arms inspections in Iraq after the government's declaration that it would refuse to cooperate with UN inspectors, a UN official said Sunday.

Janet Sullivan, a spokeswoman for the inspection program, said that monitoring of already inspected sites — which Iraq said could continue — was still going on. But she said that new inspections, which often involve surprise visits, were being put off "in light of the present situation."

Iraq declared its freeze on cooperation to demand the end of eight-year-old UN trade sanctions. The Security Council termed that move "totally unacceptable," but it has urged more negotiations and suggested that it was open to easing the strictures. (AP)

#### Rwandan in Texas Is Ordered To Face Trial for War Crimes

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A U.S. District Court judge in Texas has ordered a Rwandan who has been indicted for genocide in Africa but who is living in the United States to surrender to an international war crimes tribunal for Rwanda. The tribunal is based in Tanzania.

The Rwandan, Elizabeth Ntakirutimana, a former Seventh-day Adventist pastor who was accused of encouraging the massacre of ethnic Tutsi in Rwanda in 1994, has been living in Texas with a son. He has 30 days to appeal the order. The ruling had been sought by the State Department, which was embarrassed by the Rwandan's release in 1996 by a Texas magistrate. (NYT)

#### For the Record

Andres Pastrana, planning to begin peace talks with increasingly aggressive rebels, has taken office in Bogota as president of Colombia, ending the scandal-ridden pres-



BLISS — The CNN correspondent Christiane Amanpour and James Rubin of the U.S. State Department, after marrying in Bracciano, Italy, on Saturday.

idency of Ernesto Samper. Washington charged that drug dealers had bankrolled the Samper election. Mr. Pastrana became the 60th president of Colombia. (NYT)

Peru's president met in Lima with his top generals to find a way to defuse mounting border tensions, after Peru charged that Ecuadorian troops had infiltrated its territory. President Alberto Fujimori considered an internationally negotiated plan to extend a demilitarized zone around a stretch of disputed border, where the countries fought a brief war in 1995, a government spokesman said. (AP)



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Deadly Terrorism

The deadly terrorism that struck two U.S. embassies in Africa on Friday stunned Americans. It came as an unwelcome reminder that, in a terrorist's eyes, the world's most powerful country remains the world's No. 1 target.

American embassies everywhere will need to be provided with the highest possible standards of physical security.

The car bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, some 600 kilometers apart, killed at least 198 people and injured more than 4,000, according to toll reports on Sunday. At least 11 of those killed in Nairobi were Americans. The largest number of victims were Kenyans who had been working in an office building next to the American Embassy.

These were the worst attacks on American government installations since a truck bomb tore apart the Khobar Towers military apartments in Saudi Arabia more than two years ago. But 100 or so less spectacular acts of international terrorism were directed against Americans last year, killing seven and injuring 21.

Nothing certain is yet known about who planted the bombs that exploded on Friday.

But the fact that the two embassies were attacked almost simultaneously, with powerful explosives, in countries that are not known for popular hostility to the United States suggests a coordinated assault, possibly with the

direction and assistance of a foreign government.

Washington has sent criminal investigators and counterterrorism specialists from the State and Defense departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to learn more about how the blasts occurred and to aid in the search for evidence and suspects.

It will need to be determined why the two embassy buildings, both built before the wave of terrorism against American embassies in the early 1980s, had not yet been upgraded to modern security standards.

American embassies should have their building facades reinforced, their glass coated with plastic film to prevent shattering, and their security perimeters extended.

The United States and other countries have made modest progress in curbing international terrorism, in part by putting pressure on nations like Libya, Syria and Iran that have supported terrorist activity in the past. But, as Friday's attacks make uncomfortably clear, terrorism, both free-lance and government-supported, is far from defeated, and American embassies remain vulnerable.

Diplomatic outposts of a democracy cannot be made into indestructible fortresses. But Washington is obliged to make them as secure as possible for those who work and do business there and for their neighbors as well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Terms for the Swiss

The struggle of Holocaust survivors to reclaim the long-lost funds they put — they thought safely — in Swiss banks comes down to this: New York City and other American states and localities threaten to prevent the two principal Swiss commercial banks involved, Credit Suisse Group and Union Bank of Switzerland, from doing business in their jurisdictions if they do not satisfy the plaintiffs in class action lawsuits against the two.

To carry the battle, the banks have not only surrendered their failed secrecy and opened their records to outside audit but also have gone on the public relations warpath to offset the political leverage the plaintiffs have brought to bear. The deadline set by the plaintiffs, who include thousands of individuals and some of the major Jewish organizations, is Sept. 1.

The banks say in effect that they have done plenty and that further attempts to pressure them will only heighten the backlash in Switzerland, where patience with the process is already wearing thin.

What have they done? Apologized for past wrongdoing and supported a historical inquiry into those deeds. Sponsored a massive search led by Paul Volcker to find the financial facts, and accepted to pay any claims he uncovers. Set up a humanitarian fund to help aging survivors now. Offered

\$600 million for restitution to come. The sums add up, on bank calculators, to \$1 billion. To ask more, they say, will only confirm rising Swiss doubts of the plaintiffs' good faith, and sabotage agreement.

In a moral sense, there can never be a fair financial accounting for the anguish and shame to which the Swiss banks contributed. As banks, however, it is in their culture to come up with numbers across a table.

This is where the issue had best be resolved. New York City has no trouble justifying political intervention in lawsuits affecting many Americans. It would have a problem, however, if its intervention broke the capacity of the banks to come to terms.

This is the anxiety of the figure who by long, deep and disinterested immersion has established himself as the most credible voice in this affair, Stuart Eizenstat.

The chief State Department economic officer, he believes that the New York threat "has already reinforced an unfortunate climate of inflexibility in Switzerland." Imposing sanctions now, he argues, "would delay still further the resolution of these issues by making it more difficult for all Swiss institutions — private and public — to take the necessary steps to achieve closure."

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Atlantic Salmon

The United Nations has declared 1998 the International Year of the Ocean. This has provided a pretext for lofty talk about rescuing the oceans from pollution and overfishing, but not, as yet, much useful action. Recent decisions by Canada and Greenland to close down commercial fishing for Atlantic salmon originating in North American rivers are thus cause for celebration.

Wild Atlantic salmon, as opposed to the farm-raised variety that most people find on their menus, have been declining at an alarming rate. Industrial wastes, polluted runoff from farms, and the construction of dams killed most of the salmon spawning in the United States by the late 19th century, leaving only a handful of precarious wild runs, all in Maine.

Canadian salmon have also dwindled. Scientists estimate that the number of large fish returning to Canadian rivers, mostly spawning females, reached an all-time low of 114,000 this year, nine-sixth the number 20 years ago and barely half the number required to sustain the species over the long term.

The decline continued despite Canada's decision to shut down a large commercial fishing ground in Newfoundland in 1993, as well as temporary measures to reduce the salmon catch near Greenland, where the fish

congregate in large numbers before returning to their native rivers. In desperation, Canada closed its last remaining commercial fishery, in Labrador, on June 9.

Three days later, influenced by Canada's example and by entreaties from Canada's Atlantic Salmon Federation and Britain's Atlantic Salmon Trust, Greenland agreed to close its commercial fishery.

This was a courageous step because there are not many other jobs for unemployed fishermen in Greenland. On the other hand, the move could ultimately save Canada's recreational fishing industry, valued at \$100 million a year.

The decision will be reviewed in one year, and will presumably be renewed if mortality rates do not improve. In the meantime, Greenland will be allowed a subsistence catch for local consumption, while thousands of wild Atlantic salmon receive a badly needed reprieve from the gill nets.

The reprieve will also allow conservation groups, and Washington and Ottawa, to turn their energies to other threats facing Atlantic salmon. These include polluted watersheds and dams that have outlived their usefulness as sources of power and serve only to diminish the future of a once flourishing species.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Help America Prove That Terrorism Doesn't Work

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The bombs that terrorists exploded in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on Friday made a bloody statement of hatred of America and Americans. Other nations and peoples must not overlook their stake and responsibilities in this global war of terror. This is their battle, too.

The absence of a signature — of a convincing admission of responsibility for treating human lives with such disdain — is revealing in its own way. It adds to the strong likelihood that the attacks had nothing to do with African issues or events. As far as we know at this point, Africa was backdrop, innocent bystander, unlucky setting for craven revenge-seeking.

Terror usually is an effective weapon only when its intent is communicated, understood and feared. In the silence on specific causes for these killings or on changes to be made if new attacks are to be avoided, the impression forms that the target of these attacks was nothing less than America's global reach.

The embassies in Nairobi and Dar es

Salaam were soft targets, easily available for the hitting by those with some imaginary or real grudge against America's presence abroad. The bombers were showing Americans that being indispensable to world order is expensive in lives as well as treasure.

My guess is that the organizers of these attacks have an address that a claim of responsibility and explanation would expose. They would be vulnerable to direct American retaliation.

Iraq's Saddam Hussein, the hard-line ayatollahs who fear losing control in the power struggle now under way in Iran, the Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden and the Islamic Jihad have been mentioned as possible suspects. Each would have the experience and motivation to shed American blood in this way without needing to link this heinous act to specific demands.

Perpetrators can avoid American retaliation if they do not make an airtight case against themselves by

leaving fingerprints or voiceprints. That seems to be the lesson drawn from the caution the United States has shown in responding to terrorist attacks abroad since 1988, and especially to the still unsolved bombing of the Khobar Towers apartment complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in 1996 that killed 19 U.S. airmen.

U.S. officials have complained publicly of lack of Saudi cooperation in the investigation of Saudi dissidents with links to Iran who were the chief suspects in the Khobar Towers case. Only a solid legal case that would meet U.S. courtroom standards would lead to retaliation, U.S. officials have suggested.

The unwritten but obvious message of the terrorists in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam was the same as in Dhahran: U.S. bases and embassies are liabilities, targets for violence that will now harm the interests of host nations as well as the interlopers. American vulnerability will become your vulnerability. Even remote, peaceful corners of Africa will be drawn into the struggle against America's global reach.

Some nations — Russia and France, for example — have been critical of American leadership in containing the excesses of Saddam, the ayatollahs and other suspects in international terrorism. Many other governments have sought to stay uninvolved. But Nairobi and Dar es Salaam bring home the message that they do not have that option in the era of global communications and transport.

Georges Habbash, a Palestinian leader who participated in planning major international terror operations, told me in 1987 that his group had abandoned its campaign only because it had not worked. Instead of winning U.S. sympathy or acquiescence, the attacks had turned Americans solidly against the Palestinian cause.

Strong support for America's global role is now needed from the international community, to demonstrate to all terrorists that these tactics will not work. Retaliation for these outrages should be swift, effective and welcomed publicly by the community of nations.

The Washington Post

## Not Something Your Local Terrorists Are Likely to Be Capable Of

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — It is unclear who is behind the evil bombing attacks at two U.S. embassies in Africa, but if you want to speculate, here are some things to consider.

The targets, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, were most likely chosen because these were soft locations, with open borders and lax police, where perpetrators could easily smuggle in explosives, assemble car bombs and detonate them without fear of detection.

To pull off nearly simultaneous bombings in two different countries is not something your local terrorists are likely to be capable of. This usually requires at least the help of a state intelligence service, with access to safe houses, bomb-making techniques and diplomatic pouches.

Which countries or groups might have the capabilities and intentions to pull off such a twin attack?

Iran. Anyone who is following Iranian politics can see

that there is a civil war going on between hard-line fundamentalists associated with Iran's spiritual guide, Sayed Ali Khamenei, and moderates aligned with President Mohammad Khatami. Mr. Khatami is president, but Iran's intelligence services are still under the control of Ayatollah Khamenei and the hard-liners.

The White House has recently made important overtures to Mr. Khatami and the moderates to see if a new relationship is possible. The hard-liners are not pleased with this, and they are trying to undermine Mr. Khatami and his allies every way they can.

The Iranian hard-liners may believe that the best way to kill any budding rapprochement between Iran and the United States is by killing Americans. Indeed, you can be sure that the closer America and Iran inch toward better relations, the more the hard-core, anti-

American Iranian forces will do things to rupture them.

(On Saturday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry condemned the two embassy bombings.)

Iraq, Iraq, too, would have the capabilities and intentions to hit U.S. targets. It is hard to see why Iraq, when it is desperate to get the UN economic sanctions lifted, would undertake such an egregious attack on the United States, which could only set back the lifting of sanctions indefinitely. But when it comes to Saddam Hussein, any perverse logic is possible.

A new Ramzi Yousef: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef and his gang were sophisticated enough to pull off the 1993 truck bomb attack on the World Trade Center in Manhattan, which killed six people and injured more than 1,000. Mr. Yousef, a native of Pakistan, was not a country or a superpower. He was a super-empowered angry man. He had no particular ide-

ology or political goals. He just hated America. He felt that it was hostile to Muslims, and his goal was simply to kill as many Americans as possible.

There are more than a few Ramzi Yousefs still out there. They hate America because it is the most powerful country, because they feel it throws its economic weight around with great arrogance and because its cultural exports uproot their traditional societies.

They use the best of today's modern technology for the most evil of deeds. One reason Ramzi Yousef was caught was because police found his Toshiba laptop computer in his Manila apartment where all his plots were filed on the hard drive.

For now, one can draw only a couple of conclusions. One is that the United States pays a price for letting things like the Khobar Towers bombing go without retaliation.

Khobar Towers was the U.S. military apartment building in Saudi Arabia where a

huge truck bomb exploded on June 25, 1996, killing 19 Americans. The Saudis have never turned over all the evidence because some of it reveals links to Iran.

The Saudis did not want the United States retaliating against Iran and then leaving Saudi Arabia to absorb the counterstrike. The White House basically bowed to Saudi wishes. But when people think they can attack the United States with impunity, they will be tempted to try again.

The other conclusion is that if the United States is compelled to retaliate, the Monica Lewinsky affair can only complicate matters. Every foreign or domestic actor who is looking for excuses to oppose any U.S. retaliation in this case will claim that President Bill Clinton is only acting to distract attention from his embarrassing entanglements, and that will make building diplomatic support more difficult.

The New York Times

## Getting China's Military Out of Business Is a Tall Order

By Ellis Joffe

JERUSALEM — The recent decision of China's leaders to end the commercial involvement of its army could well launch one of the most important military reforms in two decades — if the decision is carried out. But this is a big if.

After more than a decade of moneymaking pursuits by units throughout the military establishment, the Chinese army has created an enormous commercial octopus whose tentacles reach into every sector of the economy. Experts estimate that the armed forces run some 20,000 industrial, production and service companies, from huge pharmaceutical conglomerates to karaoke bars.

Initially encouraged by the leadership to offset budget shortfalls, these pursuits mushroomed. They eroded military professionalism and fostered a wide range of illegal activities, such as bribery and smuggling.

To counter these effects, China's military leadership periodically issued regulations to tighten financial supervision, end abuses and curb economic activities. But officers in the

army's far-flung economic empire largely ignored them. They could do so either because these directives left loopholes or because the leadership refrained from forcefully applying them.

The reason is plain. The benefits from these activities for both political and military leaders were instant and tangible. They eased pressures for funds to the military, gave military chiefs independent revenue, and improved the lot of troops.

The deleterious effects on military preparedness, such as troop training, were not immediately visible. They were supposedly offset by the division of the armed forces into rapid reaction forces, which were not designed to engage in economic activities, and second-line units, which generated income.

A blanket order prohibiting the army from engaging in economic pursuits would have meant that China's leaders had to come up with huge outlays to compensate for the shutdown of enterprises. This ran counter to the policy of the Deng lead-

ership which gave priority to economic development over military modernization. As for military commanders, they either agreed with this policy because of its benefits, or criticized but could not change it.

Until now, a dramatic shift came with President Jiang Zemin's speech last month to top military commanders, which ordered the army to get out of business operations.

For all its importance and novelty, the speech was short on details and left several questions unanswered.

The first is: Why now? The ostensible reason stems from the current anti-corruption campaign in which the military is a prime target due to its widespread and well-known smuggling rackets. However, even pervasive corruption could have been tackled by less drastic measures. The campaign provides a convenient cover but not the whole explanation.

No less important is the stark fact that economic involvement undermines military moderniz-

ation. It interferes with own preparations, impairs specialization, erodes discipline and fosters factionalism. An army that expects to fight a modern war under high-tech conditions cannot afford this price, whatever the benefits.

Professional commanders have said this for several years, but they made little headway against political leaders and their military allies.

Two factors combined to cause a change. One is a generational shift in the army high command that has brought to the top ranks officers with professional qualities and aspirations. They understand how a modern war is fought and how backward their army is in relation to first-rate forces. They are determined to narrow the gap. This means returning the army to military missions.

The other factor is Mr. Jiang. Intent on establishing his credentials in the armed forces, he has strongly supported the professional military — including their desire to curb the army's economic involvement.

Mr. Jiang also has other motives: the popular fight against corruption, the further separation of the military from civilian society, and pressure from the economic bureaucracies. This convergence of interests between him and military commanders is the basis for his bold move.

Its success will depend above all on the availability of alternate funds. According to one report, the government will need to add to military allocations about 30 percent of the current military budget (which is about \$10 bil-

lion) each year for several years, to compensate for the loss. One, perhaps the most realistic, possibility that will be obtained from enterprises relinquished by the military, but how this process will unfold is a mystery.

If it unfolds smoothly, and this is not at all certain, several years will be needed to dislodge the military entrenched in commercial enterprises.

Even then, changes may be limited. For example, it is possible that among the 500,000 troops slated for demobilization, there will be many managers who will continue to work for the army as civilians. Another possibility is that officers involved in army companies will be transferred to reserve status but will continue in their jobs.

A third is that the army will not relinquish ownership of major enterprises, but these will be managed by nonmilitary professional administrators. In such a situation, the army might retain some income from commercial ventures without being entangled in their management.

An ever present possibility, of course, is that military units will feign compliance without making real changes.

If Mr. Jiang and the professional military do succeed, even partially, they will have taken a major step toward advancing the army's revolution in military affairs. This will increase its capabilities as well as Mr. Jiang's influence.

The writer, professor of Chinese studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Stop This Splurging on Weapons

By Oscar Arias

WASHINGTON — Basic health services and clinical care to save 10 million lives could be paid for with less than half the yearly outlay by developing countries on military weapons, equipment and manpower.

In developed countries, governments spend 10 times more on their military "defense" than on development aid to the poorer nations.

How can the world spend more than \$750 billion a year on weapons and armed forces while a billion people languish in poverty?

How can the developed nations spend as much on military power each year as the poorest 2 billion people on our planet earn in total income?

Surely the continued arms trade represents one of the most pervasive forms of corruption. Political and military leaders in many countries, ignoring the needs of their people, often encourage arms purchases and stockpiling, we know that in many cases they have been able to personally reap financial gain from such transactions. Meanwhile, the weapons often become tools to thwart democratic processes and oppress the people.

And which countries are behind the lucrative arms industry? The nations that sup-

portant step toward achieving human security. It might be managed by the World Bank and UN agencies endowed with sufficient authority to administer its resources justly and efficiently.

The goals of the fund would be, first, to create and use the peace dividend; second, to speed and encourage the global processes of demilitarization, demobilization and conversion; and third, to help less developed countries further their own democratic and human-development plans.

It is impossible to achieve development and peace when the countries most desperately in need of resources fail to invest in their people and instead allocate significant funds to buying weapons from the developed nations.

These shipments can only lead to growing instability, decreased public security and the possibility of increased death and destruction. It is a deadly contradiction to promote war through the proliferation of weapons while preaching the need for peace.

The writer, the former president of Costa Rica, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987. This comment was distributed by New York Times Special Features.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1898: Boudin Dies

PARIS — One of the oldest representatives of the impressionist school of painting in France, Eugène Boudin, died at Deauville at the age of seventy-three. For months past he has been prevented from working by cancer, and knowing his end was near, he had himself carried to the seaside, that he might breathe his last sigh in presence of the waves that had rocked him to sleep in infancy. Boudin was the last of the great masters of the school of 1830, but he was the first to adopt impressionist methods, though in a rational fashion.

protest of civic organizations and church leaders, as well as a letter from the late President Harding to Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the corporation, urging the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel mills.

### 1948: Displaced Jews

TEL AVIV — The sorest point in the Arab-Jewish dispute — immigration to the state of Israel — achieved renewed prominence with the revelation that 10,000 Jewish displaced persons are reaching Israel monthly under the resettlement program. Vacated British Army cantonments, Arab homes in conquered areas and every other available housing have been converted into reception areas for the DP influx. Dr. Schwartz, who is working out details of the program with immigration officials, reported that the 10,000 monthly quota would probably continue for two years.

### 1923: Eight-Hour Day

PITTSBURGH — The Carnegie Steel Company, the largest subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that the eight-hour day will become effective in its plants on August 16. This action follows the

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

TODAY'S  
STYLEA Dissenter in the Nursery  
Mother-Baby Bonding Theory Is ChallengedBy Sandra Blakeslee  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Challenging a popular belief about human development, a researcher claims to have found that the security of a baby's attachment to its mother does not influence how well-adjusted that child will be later in life.

Events like divorce, disease and accidents are far more important in shaping a child's well-being at age 18 than any early bonding with its mother, said the researcher, Michael Lewis, a professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and director of the Institute for the Study of Child Development at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Brunswick.

The study is one of a number of research projects on "attachment," a field that is gaining attention as experts debate what happens to infants and children when both mother and father work outside the home.

Dr. Lewis based his conclusion on a study of 84 children who were examined at age 1 in terms of maternal attachment — a popular measure of social adjustment and mental health — and again at age 18 in terms of adult attachment to family and friends.

Secure attachment in infancy did not protect children from being maladjusted at age 18, Dr. Lewis said, nor did insecure attachment in infancy predict trouble during adolescence. He reported his findings at a recent meeting of the International Society on Infant Studies in Atlanta and in a book "Altering Fate — Why the Past Does Not Predict the Future," published last year by the Guilford Press.

The new finding attacks the gold standard for understanding how babies and children develop: the so-called infant maternal attachment measure, which infers well-being from the reactions of babies who are temporarily separated then reunited with their mothers.

According to many experts in child development, how the baby reacts to the mother's return each time is critically important. If the baby cries, goes to the mother and is comforted, the child is securely attached. If the baby ignores the mother and is ambivalent to her return or if the baby cries but refuses to be consoled, the baby is insecurely attached.

To the adherents of attachment theory, this little mini-drama speaks volumes about the child's psychological health and profoundly influences that child's developmental course.

Figuring that behavior might imply something important about a baby's

mind, researchers in the early 1970s devised a test called the Strange Situation. The test has many permutations but basically a mother and her 12-month-old baby enter a room in which they meet a stranger and find many interesting toys. After a few minutes, the mother leaves and the stranger plays with the baby. After two minutes, the mother returns and the baby's behavior is observed. A little later, the mother leaves the child alone in the room again, waits two minutes and comes back in.

The original goal was to find a measure that would, in five minutes, identify the structure of the course of human personality development. Moreover, the nature of this early attachment emerges later in life, especially during stressful times. A good attachment is said to protect you while a poor attachment will make you more vulnerable.

This view now dominates infant and child psychiatry. The cardinal rule is

*'Of course both past and present are important.'*

that the mother-child relationship is vital for early life and determines subsequent social adjustment.

But life is not so simple, Dr. Lewis said. What happens to infants is important, but the notion that our early reactions are frozen into the brain, unchangeable by later experience, is open to question. To see if early attachment correlates with later adjustment, Dr. Lewis found 84 children who had been evaluated at age 1 — 49 securely attached, 35 insecurely attached — and who were now seniors in high school.

Each person was interviewed for an hour at home to measure adult attachment. Among other things, the teenagers were asked to describe early relationships with their parents, to generate adjectives for each parent and provide memories to support the adjectives.

Interviews were scored by trained observers who examined how specific memories were integrated into a general understanding of the parent-child relationship. A teen-ager was deemed securely attached if he presented a coherent story about his relationship with his parents. A teen-ager was considered insecurely attached if that story was fragmented, ambivalent or incoherent.

Among securely attached infants, 57 percent were considered well-adjusted at age 18 and 43 percent were found to be maladjusted, Dr. Lewis said. Among in-

secure infants, 74 percent were considered secure at age 18 and 26 percent were believed to have remained insecure. Dr. Lewis asserts that the critical factor in human development is not security of attachment at age 1 but subsequent experiences in family life. There are many critical periods in every child's life.

Divorce played a primary role in their adjustment and "to understand a child's emotional and social development, you have to look at his current life," he said, adding: "We don't so much remember the past as we reconstruct it in the light of present events. Accidents and chance encounters are a major part of life. The task is always adaptation to the present."

The proponents of attachment theory, however, are not ready to give up on a method that in their view works. Alan Sroufe, a leading attachment expert at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, conducted a long-term study several years ago and found that, in his sample, infant attachment can predict psychopathology at age 17. "I disagree with Mike Lewis," Dr. Sroufe said. "His study is weaker than ours and he used fewer children. I'm not surprised he didn't find correlations. I also disagree with him on logical grounds. Your behavior is always a product of your history and your present circumstances."

Echoing that theme, Jay Belsky, a professor of human development at Pennsylvania State University in University Park and another well-known proponent of attachment theory, argues that infant day care can disrupt attachment and may harm children in the long run. "Of course it matters how development proceeds, but what happens early in life makes a difference," Dr. Belsky said.

The debate is over how much of a difference. Critics of attachment theory, including Dr. Lewis, say that most researchers place far too much importance on what happens in the first year or two of life. Some proponents of the theory even argue that critical mother-infant bonding begins at birth.

Irving Lazar, a professor emeritus of child development at Vanderbilt University, is even more critical of attachment theories. "Of course babies need good mothers," he said. "It's important to feel loved and secure. But the so-called attachment measure is ludicrous. The one-time observation of a baby's reaction to its mother's return has no meaningful consequences."

When pressed, people on both sides of the debate will say "of course both past and present are important," said Robert Cairns, director of the Center for Developmental Science at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, "but they really don't mean it."



Adam Cohen, 17, who suffers from Hunter's syndrome, awaits the gene therapy treatment for his disorder.

Gene Therapy: Promise Delayed  
Lack of Funding Is One Hurdle Impeding SuccessBy Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When the gene responsible for Hunter's syndrome was discovered about 10 years ago, it would take only five years to develop a gene therapy for the rare hereditary disease that afflicts her son.

Mrs. Cohen, who lives in Island Park, New York, is still waiting. Even in its mild form, the disease often kills people by the time they reach 35. "It's like a time bomb," Mrs. Cohen said. Her 17-year-old son, Adam, is just 4 feet 11 inches (150 centimeters) tall and suffers from leaky and enlarged heart valves, respiratory problems, and deteriorated hearing.

"I'm sitting here with a kid that I know is going to die," she said, "and there's nothing I can do that will stop it."

When it first made headlines about a decade ago, gene therapy seemed the answer to the prayers of thousands of people affected by hereditary diseases. The idea is simple and eloquent. Many inherited diseases are caused by a faulty gene, which makes the body unable to produce some essential protein or enzyme. Gene therapy would deliver the needed gene to a person's cells, which would then begin producing the essential substance.

But gene therapy so far has not worked, mainly because it has been difficult to get the genes to the desired cells efficiently and have them produce enough of the needed protein. Scientific evidence of consistent improvement in patients is lacking so far, although some patients have reported gains.

Even as significant technology hurdles are being overcome, other issues — business ones — may keep gene therapy from helping people like Adam Cohen.

The focus of gene therapy has shifted from inherited diseases toward more common ailments like cancer, AIDS and heart disease — all areas that could prove more profitable.

Many genetic disorders, and there are thousands of them, affect anywhere from a handful to a few thousand people worldwide, hardly a commercially promising prospect for the pharmaceutical companies.

"The whole concept of gene therapy for genetic diseases doesn't fit the business model," said Dr. James Wilson, director of the institute for human gene therapy at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the American Society for Gene Therapy.

The situation raises the prospect that the Human Genome Project will discover an abundance of genes responsible for illnesses, but that no one will actually use those genes to help patients.

"It's only genes that for things like obesity and baldness that are spurring further investigation," said Abbey Meyers, president of the National Organization for Rare Disorders.

Of the 244 gene therapy trials registered since 1989 with the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee at the National Institutes of Health, about 150 are for cancer and another 23 are for HIV. Only 33 are for diseases caused by a defect in a single gene, and 16 of those are for cystic fibrosis, the most common inherited disease among Caucasians.

**A** MONG trials registered since the beginning of 1997 the balance is even more lopsided — 53 for cancer and 8 for hereditary diseases.

Although cancer has a genetic basis, it is an extremely complicated disease and many experts think gene therapy will at best become part of an arsenal of weapons achieving partial results. By contrast, diseases caused by a single defective gene could, at least in theory, be cured by gene therapy.

"It's the rare genetic diseases that give you next model systems that are most likely to show success," said Dr. W. French Anderson, director of the gene therapy laboratories at the University of Southern California. "So it's

really ironic that we can't get the funding to do it."

When he worked at NIH, Anderson participated in the first human gene therapy experiments, performed on two girls with a rare inherited immune deficiency. But now, he said, his gene therapy work is directed at cancer, cardiovascular disease and arthritis because that is where the funding is.

Because the technology so far has not worked on a large scale, the paucity of clinical trials aimed at inherited diseases has not been a major issue. "Without the breakthroughs in technology, all the clinical trials wouldn't mean much in the end because they are not going to be successful," said Dr. Savio Woo, director of the Institute for Gene Therapy and Molecular Medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York.

And some experts, as well as families with rare genetic diseases, are confident that once the technology works, money will become available. Gene therapy probably would be covered by the Orphan Drug Act, which gives drug companies financial incentives to develop treatments for rare disorders.

Still, some scientists say that recent improvements in technology promise to bring the business issue to the fore in a few years, and efforts to address it are starting.

The Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health have started to explore whether clinical trials of gene therapy for rare genetic diseases could be compressed to make them less expensive and require fewer patients. One proposal would combine the first phase of trials, used to test for safety, and later stages that test for efficacy, said Dr. Stephen Groff, who directs the institutes' rare disease office.

Meanwhile, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Southern California and the National Organization for Rare Disorders are discussing a cooperative effort to raise millions of dollars for gene therapy clinical trials on rare diseases.

## LANGUAGE

## The Summer of Our Content

By William Safire

**N**EW YORK — In olden times, I used to file copy. A stack of cheap beige copy paper was on my desk for this purpose, and to crumple up satisfyingly when I rejected my own lede, or to make paper planes out of when the muse was absent.

Now there is a movement among upscale copy editors to call themselves *language therapists*. Copy paper went out with carbon copies, and former copy-paper crumplers now float painlessly through the curial tunnel of love. And I no longer file copy, or even transmit data, ever at the cutting edge of the pointiest cusp. I provide content.

If any word in the English language is hot, buzzworthy and finger-snappingly with-it, surpassing even *millennium* in both general discourse and insiderese, that word is *content*. Get used to it, because we won't soon get over it.

"The accent is on *content*" is an advertising theme that Conde Nast publications has been running for the past 18 months.

When Tina Brown, empress of buzz, left Conde Nast's New Yorker for a Disney affiliate to create a magazine that — living in synergy — would provide nonfiction material to become the basis of movies, she summed up her future with: "It's all about content."

This caused Maureen Dowd, the trend-sensitive Times Op-Ed columnist, to ask: "And what in heaven's name is *content*? Isn't it just a pretentious word for substance, which was, anyway, a pretentious word for ideas? Can *content* be synergized the way milk is homogenized?"

Only a few weeks before, a magazine about the media named *Brill's Content* burst upon the scene. "Steve Brill came up with the idea of *content*," says Bill Kovach, its ex-

ternal ombudsman and my former Times colleague, "to give the reader the understanding that the purpose of the magazine was to review the *content* of the writing of nonfiction journalism." To avoid litigation with another publisher threatening to seek an injunction to protect a trademark claim to *Content*, the proper name was added.

John Noon, who made the earlier claim (his *Content World Publishing* applied for the single-word trademark in 1991), says "we named the magazine *Content* because it was going to be geared toward people in the content industry. It covers how different types of content can make it into digital media." Another magazine, published in London, Ontario, that describes itself as "paving the way to the information superhighway" is titled *Content* London and has been in business since 1996, the same year Canadian *Content*, a review of software for educators, was born.

As used narrowly in the computer world, *content* means "the information on a Web site"; more broadly, it means "software rather than hardware" or "data or other material to be provided by on-line services." The phrase *on-line service provider* (OSP) — used to describe such firms as America Online, Fujitsu Niftyserve, or Compuserve — led to the term *content provider* (which is not shorthand as CP, because some of us remember the Communist Party). "A service provider — Earthlink, Prodigy, AT&T — gives you access, like a pipeline to a destination," says Paul Lewis, an on-line advertising pioneer. "A *content provider* is the outfit that offers the stuff you want at the destination."

First use I can find is in the June 1, 1991, *Byte*, a McGraw-Hill print publication: "Compression will be

handled primarily by the *content provider*." The phrase still requires explanation to the Great Unwashed: Reporting in The San Francisco Chronicle about a Ziff-Davis venture, Jerry Carroll wrote: "ZDTV will create 300 new 'content provider' jobs. In case you're wondering what they are, look no further. I'm a provider and what you're reading is *content*."

Martin Nisenholtz, president of electronic media at The New York Times, recalls the predecessor phrase, *information provider*, in the days of videotext in the early '80s. "Information provider morphed into *content provider*," he says. "In the mid-'80s, when it became necessary to include entertainment" (Martin uses verbs like *morphed*, *zipping* past the New Age types still mired in *evolved*). The *content absorber* (that's you, formerly Dear Reader) is undoubtedly experiencing the rush of insight made possible by the prism of lexicography. When *information* — the name of the highway, the society, even the era — needed a broader term to encompass or subsume entertainment, the carapace of *content* emerged.

And as the profit-making synergy — that combination of fact and fiction in which the entertaining whole is hoped to be greater than the informative parts — attacks the world of journalism, it has found its identity in the word *content*.

As a result, the old, narrow, truth-rutted information superhighway has morphed into nothing but a country lane, a tributary of the ever-widening channel of Original Synergy.

Access *content* before its stuff accesses you. But beware: This is no vague word or Conde Nast usage. The darkly sweeping reach of *content* marks this coinage as a true millenniumism. When every story is partly true, who can then be false to any man?

New York Times Service

## IN BRIEF

## Drug Shows Promise on Breast Cancer

**N**EW YORK (AP) — A new drug eases the rate of breast cancer deaths by two-thirds among women at high risk of getting new tumors, researchers have reported.

The drug, elodronate, is one of a class of compounds known as bisphosphonates that prevent bone loss from osteoporosis and cancer. Another bisphosphonate, pamidronate, already is given intravenously to women whose breast cancer has spread to their bone marrow. It helps prevent the painful breakdown of bone caused by bone-marrow tumors.

But the report, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that elodronate capsules — coupled with standard surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — also prevented the spread of breast cancer to bone marrow and other organs.

The study suggests elodronate may interrupt a vicious cycle in which a hormone produced by cancerous bone-marrow cells increases bone breakdown, and a byproduct of bone breakdown stimulates tumor growth. Or it may act in some other way to kill cancerous cells.

The study was led by Ingo Diehl of the University of Heidelberg and paid for by a grant from the drug's maker, Boehringer Mannheim.

## On the Trail of the Human Line

**N**EW YORK (NYT) — The human line has emerged from Africa not once but twice.

That is the ingenious and far-reaching surmise proposed in the latest issue of *Current Biology* by Caro-Beth Stewart of the State University of New York at Albany and Todd Disotell of New York University.

Their conclusion emerges from an attempt to make sense of the geographical distribution of living and fossil apes and Old World monkeys. This special branch of the mammalian tree originated in Africa but spread through Europe and Asia. The orangutan, for example, is found only in southeast Asia but its close cousins the chimpanzees and the gorilla live only in Africa.

The two researchers drew up an evolutionary tree according to the best current evidence from molecular clocks and cladistics and then applied Occam's razor to search for the simplest pattern of dispersal that would explain the known distribution of the species.

Their conclusion is that an early ape-like species dispersed out of Africa about 20 million years ago, giving rise to the gibbons, orangutans and other ape lineages. One of these descendant ape species must then have moved back into Africa about 10 million years ago, speciating into the gorilla, the chimp and the hominid line that led to humans.

## DNA-Based Rabies Vaccine Is Tested

**N**EW YORK (AP) — Researchers have successfully tested the first DNA-based vaccine against rabies, a virus that has been well-known for thousands of years and still kills 40,000 people around the world each year.

Infectious disease specialists in federal laboratories said the gene-based vaccine is long-lasting, inexpensive to make and does not require careful storage and handling. A report describing the new approach appears in the August issue of the journal *Nature Medicine*.

Public health officials said it would be most beneficial in developing nations that have higher rates of rabies infection, but rarely have the modern laboratories and reliable refrigeration required for the conventional vaccine.

On a broader scientific basis, it is the best proof yet that a gene-based vaccine could protect against a human pathogen. Researchers said it may provide a blueprint to make similar vaccines against HIV, hepatitis and other widespread illnesses.

In July, AIDS researchers reported that inoculations of an experimental AIDS vaccine using a weakened live version of HIV offered no protection and actually caused laboratory monkeys to develop AIDS.

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ASIA Tel: +852 29 22 11 71 Fax: +852 29 22 11 99



Figures as of close  
of trading Friday, August 07

[illegible]



## U.S. Military Puts Out 'For Rent' Sign

Need to Buoy Budget Makes Swords Available as Plowshares

By Steve Vogel  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A P-3 Orion aircraft took off from Patuxent River Naval Air Station in southern Maryland last week on a special reconnaissance mission. But instead of heading over the open sea to hunt submarines, as P-3s normally do, the plane headed north to Maine. Its mission: to hunt blueberries.

Over the target area, the plane trained its synthetic aperture radar on the Maine landscape, peering through thick woods to find patches where blueberries are thriving, and others where they are diseased.

The mission was the first of many planned for the state of Maine, which wants to use the plane's sensors for a variety of environmental and economic purposes, including assisting farmers, monitoring ocean conditions, measuring damage from last winter's ice storm and tracking fishery stocks.

In addition to spotting lobsters and blueberries, the flights allow the Navy to use the aircraft to test new sensor technologies that may eventually be added to the fleet for war-fighting purposes.

And — not least in the Navy's calculations — the deal with Maine will provide Patuxent River with income.

"We don't do anything free," said Joe Laska, a Patuxent official involved with the project.

With defense budgets shrinking and more cuts threatened, a number of military research labs and testing bases are aggressively seeking such business deals to help pay the bills and keep

expensive facilities and equipment operating.

In the case of Patuxent River, the agreement with Maine could provide about \$1 million in funding for the Navy, depending on the number of flights.

Consultants are even training government program managers and engineers to think like copier salesmen and sell their products.

This has resulted in unusual public-private and inter-governmental partnerships.

Electronic warfare equipment at Patuxent River, designed for jet fighters, is being used to test tractors and buses. Explosive compounds developed for tank ammunition are being adapted for inflating car air bags at the Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, in Charles County, Maryland.

At another Naval Surface Warfare Center, at Carderock, in Montgomery County, Maryland, contenders for the next America's Cup are testing new yacht designs in the facility's giant towing basin, which is normally used for testing models of warships and submarines.

Work at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington on the use of fiber optics to locate stress points in military planes and ships is being examined for its application in building bridges.

Private research, much of it for the automotive industry, accounts for a growing percentage of work at the Army's Aberdeen Testing Center in Harford County, Maryland.

The amount of commercial work at

major Defense Department range and test installations increased almost threefold from 1995 to 1997, to \$28 million.

The growth has been driven by a series of laws passed by Congress in recent years that encourage the military to share technology with private industry and make it easier for the private sector to do business with the services.

Seeking a new, post-Cold War mission and with the demand for military work declining, many defense laboratories have grasped the opportunity. Leasing surplus time to the private sector allows the military to sustain the capabilities of the labs and their operators, and to subsidize costs.

"You have a choice," said Roh Young, an official with the business development office at Patuxent River. "You either just downsize and become smaller, or you go out and bring business in."

The increased commercial work has drawn the ire of some private industry groups.

"We're getting increasing complaints from our membership about bases doing commercial work," said Tony Pagliaro, the director of government relations of the American Council of Independent Laboratories in Washington.

The effect of the military initiatives, the group said in a recent position paper, is that government-subsidized facilities are unfairly competing with private scientific, engineering and testing companies.

Many program managers, veterans of the big defense budget years, find that



Paul Fritz, a worker at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland, points at an F-18 at the base's antenna range. The electronics systems on the fighter jet have now been made available for assignments from the private sector.

soliciting business requires a new mindset.

"We're taking mid-level government engineers and scientists and teaching them that marketing is everybody's job," said Heather Herod of the business development office at Patuxent River.

At one recent session at Patuxent River, officers and civilians were

coached on how to win business by consultants whose presentation included slides with titles like "What your customer wants" and "Business development and you."

"It gets us into an area we've never been trained in," said John Dawson, a participant. "The last thing you expect when you join the government is learning how to market."

## Strike Hits Bell Atlantic In 12 States

Walkout Could Affect Millions of Phone Users

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Thousands of telephone workers from 12 states and the District of Columbia went on strike against Bell Atlantic Corp. early Sunday in a walkout that could affect service to millions of callers in the heavily populated Eastern seaboard from Virginia to Maine.

Negotiators representing 73,000 Communications Workers of America workers failed to reach an agreement with the company before their contract expired on Sunday. Workers went on strike in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

A Bell Atlantic spokeswoman, Sue Krause, said Sunday that the parties were no longer meeting, but that the New York-based company was "ready to continue talks." No time has been set for talks to resume.

Ms. Krause said Bell Atlantic managers had taken over duties usually performed by the union rank and file. Union workers said customers could expect to experience delays using directory assistance or making collect calls. Customer service also was likely to be affected, the union said.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose contract with Bell Atlantic also expired, decided against going on strike and would continue to negotiate, Ms. Krause said.

In New England, about 13,200 Bell Atlantic workers who are members of the that union agreed to continue working temporarily under their current contract. But another 2,800 who are members of the Communications Workers of America that went on strike, union officials said early Sunday.

Another "Baby Bell," Bell South, reached a tentative settlement with its 48,000 union employees, saving callers in the southeastern United States from possible service disruptions, said Candice Johnson, union spokeswoman.

Southern New England Telecommunications Corp. has also reached a tentative contract agreement, while Denver-based US West Inc. has another week to negotiate.

Contract negotiations are taking place as the U.S. phone companies face increased competition and a wave of mergers. Bell Atlantic agreed last month to buy GTE Corp. for \$66.66 billion.

Bob Masters of the Communications Workers of America told CBS radio that a key issue in the dispute was Bell Atlantic's plans to subcontract work to lower-paid non-union workers.

"They want to take decent-paying union jobs and turn them into low-wage jobs with inadequate benefits," he said. "We have to keep those jobs in the union and make sure they are decent-paying, family-supporting jobs with good health benefits and decent pensions."

The sides also failed to agree on access by union members to new jobs at Bell Atlantic's non-union subsidiaries, wage benefits and forced overtime.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Countdown Begins for Japan to Act On Economy

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Chinese and Hong Kong currencies came under severe pressure last week, as did the currencies and financial markets in South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines, so fears that Japan would not act swiftly enough to revalue its economy.

Assurances from Chinese and Western bank analysts that a devaluation of the yuan is not a solution for China's problems do not seem to be sufficient to keep the speculators at bay. Markets in Eastern Europe and Latin America also were rocked.

The underlying view is that a kind of countdown has begun, with market speculators again betting that the deflationary conditions in Japan — as measured by a weakening currency — will trigger turmoil in Asia and elsewhere before Japan fulfills repeated policy promises to get its economy moving.

It is clear that speculators, though hunched on previous forays, still are willing to bet that a declining yen will drive China and then Hong Kong to devalue and thereby trigger a new bout of global financial turmoil.

To be sure, there are serious home-grown problems throughout East Asia and elsewhere. But these domestic problems — whether in China, Russia or Brazil — appear to be more intractable in an environment where Japan seems to be drifting into a world-class crisis.

Such an outcome, however, is not on anyone's agenda. Logic dictates that Japanese policymakers will do what is needed to get the economy moving.

"They will deliver," asserts a

See YEN, Page 13

## CYBERSCAPE

### Blocking Porno Spam: Some Measures You Can Take

By Tim Blangner  
Washington Post Service

UNSOLICITED commercial bulk e-mail, which is more commonly known as spam, causes many problems and headaches. A certain category of this bulk e-mail — that which advertises adult World Wide Web sites — plays a major role in promoting sexually explicit sites on the Net.

This unwanted e-mail helps make money for operators of both free and pay-to-view porn sites. Although exact figures are difficult to find, recent estimates suggest there are as many as 28,000 adult sites on the Net.

Like other forms of spam, most recipients deal with this unwanted e-mail in the same way: They delete it immediately.

But those who take up the offer and visit these sites, which are almost always advertised as free, fuel one of the Net's most profitable enterprises.

Like the numbers of sites, the amount of money involved is difficult to measure. Forrester Research Inc., based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, estimates that adult on-line entertainment will generate \$185 million in 1998, compared to \$137 million in 1997 and \$101 million in 1996.

The numbers are a small part of the \$4.8 billion that Forrester predicts for all on-line retailing this year, but the numbers are large to the people involved in the porn business, where overhead is

often low and the images are often borrowed from other sites or appropriated legally or otherwise from copyrighted material.

"It is certainly one of the more disgusting parts of the spam problem, but it tends to help the anti-spam movement, because the porn spam is usually a lot more offensive than the multilevel marketing scams and the like that spammers usually advertise," said Paul Hoffman, who, director, the Internet Mail Consortium, an Internet trade organization that specializes in e-mail research.

"But the problem — and I've heard this from at least two sources — is that porn spam works. It brings people to a Web site."

Here's how it works: A user receives an e-mail, advertising an adult Web site. The e-mails are explicit and almost always provide some detail about the sort of adult entertainment the Web site contains. Many spams also contain the "Adults Only" disclaimer, but there is usually no secure method of checking the age of a visitor to a site.

The user logs onto the Web site, and immediately banner advertisements appear on the page, along with some of the entertainment promised in the e-mail.

Each new banner advertisement that appears nets the owner of the Web site a small amount of money — usually a penny or so. If a user then clicks on the banner ad itself, which usually takes the user to an adult pay Web site, the owner of the free site gets additional revenue. The banner ads themselves contain por-

nographic images. Some include pornography animations.

From the porn spammer's point of view, the economics of this are advantageous, says John Mozena, a spokesman for the Coalition Against Unsolicited Commercial E-Mail.

"Unlike other forms of direct marketing, there is no incremental cost for each additional e-mail," spammers send. "Mr. Mozena said, 'There's no additional postage, no additional printing costs for each spam they send.'"

Also, because spam is so cheap, there is no incentive for porn spammers to send the e-mail messages only to people who might be interested in adult services.

Porn spammers "don't send spam based on a user's on-line usage habits," Mr. Mozena says, meaning anyone from a 12-year-old to a grandmother can, and does, receive these messages.

Filtering these unwanted messages — the so-called technical fix for the spam problem — also creates problems, and you may filter out messages you want.

There are measures individual users can take, however. Here are some:

- Limit opportunities for spammers to "harvest" your e-mail address. Spammers generally use programs that search for e-mail addresses in Usenet postings and in other Net areas. If you post on Usenet regularly, consider altering your "return" e-mail address. This is the address that appears in the "from" section of your Usenet posting.

- In the preferences section of your Web browser, eliminate your e-mail ad-

dress. This may prevent you from entering some Web sites where browser "cookies" — information about the user which is sent to a Web server — are required. But eliminating the e-mail address should prevent spammers from harvesting yours when you enter Web sites. If you use your browser as your main e-mail software, this won't work.

- Do not include your e-mail address in the preferences section of your chat software, America On-line, largest U.S. Internet service, recommends that a user who takes part in chat rooms use a name other than his or her main screen name. Individual accounts can have as many as five different screen names. This can make efforts to search and harvest e-mail addresses more difficult. Some popular Net chat programs, such as ICQ, recommend that users not put their e-mail addresses in their user profiles.

- Experiment with filtering systems used by many of the more robust e-mail programs, such as Eudora Pro. Remember that spammers often change their methods and that simply filtering e-mail topic lines for obvious phrases like "XXX" will not always work. Many of the porn spam e-mailers have been using innocuous topics like "Hi" and "The Information You Requested."

Tim Blangner wrote this article for The Allentown Morning Call.

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www.ihl.com/ITTECH/Internet address:  
CyberScape@IHT.com

## Jurors Award Damages in Stealth-Jet Suit

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A jury has assessed punitive damages of more than \$760 million against five oil and chemical companies for injuries suffered by workers building the Stealth fighter at Lockheed Corp., according to lawyers involved in the case.

The jury verdict, handed up Thursday in the Los Angeles County Superior Court but announced Friday, followed a finding that the

companies had not provided adequate warning about the toxic effects of chemicals such as the solvents that were used in the manufacture of the radar-evading aircraft in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s.

The jury, which had already assessed \$25.4 million in compensatory damages against the companies, levied punitive damages of \$252.1 million against Exxon Corp., \$236.1 million against the Shell Oil unit of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, \$145.6 million against Ashland Inc., \$81.25 million against Unocal Corp.

and \$45.6 million against Du Pont Co., said Larry Janssen, a lawyer for the five companies.

Mr. Janssen said the companies would appeal. Some 640 workers initially sued both Lockheed and numerous chemical companies, saying the workers suffered effects that ranged from death from cancer to nervous system damage to lesser illnesses, according to Jack Giardi, a lawyer for the workers. Lockheed and many of the chemical suppliers settled in earlier stages of the suit.

## New Delay on Loans to Pakistan

Rebuff by Islamic Bank and Gulf Financiers Adds to Economic Woes

Bloomberg News

JIDDA — The Islamic Development Bank, Arab governments and Gulf financial institutions have told Pakistan that its request for \$1.5 billion in loans cannot be decided until next month, a bank spokesman said.

The move deals a fresh blow to Pakistan, which is trying to avoid defaulting on \$32 billion of debt. Sanctions imposed after the Asian nuclear treaty tests in May have hitteed deeply into the economy.

"The conclusion will come Sept. 9 as the president of the Islamic Development Bank, Ahmed Mohammed Ali, believes the issue is too big to be handled within one day," the spokesman said Saturday after a day of talks involving Pakistani officials and Gulf officials and bankers.

With its foreign exchange reserves dwindling and its economy sinking, Pakistan revived negotiations with international lenders after the United States said last month that it would not actively oppose fresh loans.

"It is hard to see where the Gulf Arab

countries are going to get the money to help Pakistan when they themselves are experiencing great financial difficulties at this time because of the long period of low oil prices," said Walid Khaddouri, an analyst with the Cyprus-based Middle East Economic Survey.

The bank has 52 member states, with the highest subscribers being Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The government of Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan came to power in February last year promising to clamp down on corruption and to target tax evasion as he set out to modernize the economy.

Instead, defense spending and interest payments still absorb more than 70 percent of the budget, while only about 21 percent of tax revenue is collected.

Foreign investment had already dwindled before the economy was hit by sanctions, dropping by half to about \$1.2 billion in the last two years, analysts say. The Asian financial crisis, which has made investors nervous about emerging markets, has exacerbated the problem.

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Aug. 7
Australian dollar	1.5965
British pound	1.7722
Canadian dollar	0.7125
French franc	6.5595
German mark	1.3663
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	146.35
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
New Zealand dollar	1.2742
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4756
Taiwan dollar	24.6360
Thai baht	54.7562
U.S. dollar	0.7500
West German mark	1.3663
Yemen rial	200.48

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 7
Australian dollar	0.7500
British pound	1.7722
Canadian dollar	0.7125
French franc	6.5595
German mark	1.3663
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	146.35
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
New Zealand dollar	1.2742
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4756
Taiwan dollar	24.6360
Thai baht	54.7562
U.S. dollar	0.7500
West German mark	1.3663
Yemen rial	200.48

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
British pound	1.5315	1.5387	1.5432
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
German mark	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
Italian lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	146.35
Netherlands guilder	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037
New Zealand dollar	1.2742	1.2742	1.2742
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4756	1.4756	1.4756
Taiwan dollar	24.6360	24.6360	24.6360
Thai baht	54.7562	54.7562	54.7562
U.S. dollar	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500
West German mark	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
Yemen rial	200.48	200.48	200.48

République du Congo  
Ministère des Finances et du Budget

**TENDER FOR THE SELECTION OF A PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION COMPANY**

The Government of the Republic of Congo invites sealed proposals from internationally reputable companies for the provision of PSI services covering imports and some exports. Interested companies will be required to submit their bid in one original and three copies to the Ministry of Finance and Budget, in Brazzaville in two separate sealed envelopes:

- Envelope "A" will contain technical data to be used for prequalification
- Envelope "B" will contain price proposals

Tenders must be received at:  
Ministry of Finance and Budget, Office of Mr. Kaba Mbouala  
before 15 September 1998 at 12:00 noon, when public opening will take place.

Proposals should remain valid up to 16 November 1998. They must contain a bid bond worth CFA francs 30,000,000 (thirty Million) or its equivalent in convertible currency, established in the name of the Ministry of Finance and Budget. Bid bond is liable to forfeiture, should the Bidder choose to withdraw his/her bid between the time of the public bids opening and the expiry of the validity period, or fail to accept and sign the contract established in terms with his/her proposal by the Ministry of Finance and Budget.

Interested companies can apply for a copy of the Request for Proposals from one of the following sources through a formal request on Company stationery signed by an authorized representative:

- Mr. Kaba Mbouala  
Economics Advisor  
Ministère des Finances et du Budget  
Brazzaville  
Tel: 242 41 12 66  
Fax: 242 81 41 45
- ICS  
1101 30th Street NW  
Suite 305  
Washington, DC 20007  
Tel: (202) 333-0092  
Fax: (202) 333-0109
- ICS (the SWIPCO Group)  
4, rue de la Paix  
1003 Lausanne, Switzerland  
Tel: 41 21 318 8230  
Fax: 41 21 318 8231

S W I P C O



## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## With Clouds Over Wall Street, Treasury Bonds Look Set to Push Records

**Bloomberg News**  
NEW YORK — Turbulence in the U.S. stock market and turmoil in Asian economies are likely to push the yields on long-term Treasury bonds to record lows in coming months, some leading bond investors say.

"The outlook for bonds over the next six to nine months is extremely positive," said Ned Riley, chief investment officer at BankBoston, which oversees \$30 billion of assets. He predicted that yields on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond will fall below 5 percent in the next year.

Bonds turned in their best weekly performance in almost two months — rising 1/32 points last week — in part because shakiness in stocks prompted investors to seek safer investments. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.4 percent Tuesday, its biggest drop so far this year, based on concern that the

Asian economic slowdown will hurt the profits of some U.S. companies.

Now, with no quick solution seen to Asia's problems and U.S. corporate profits expected to grow at a slower pace, investors say there is more room

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

for bonds to rally — even with yields already near the lowest level since the government began selling 30-year bonds more than 20 years ago.

"Rates are going to go lower," said David Berry of Lincoln National Corp. in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond fell as low as 5.56 percent July 7, finishing the week at 5.62 percent, down from 5.72 percent the week before.

So far this year, bonds have handed investors total returns of 7.7 percent, when price gains and interest payments

are taken into account. That compares with returns of 9.7 percent in the Dow industrials, and 13.2 percent in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, including reinvested dividends.

As recently as April, when 30-year yields topped 6 percent and rosy first-quarter profit reports sent stocks soaring, bonds were breaking out even for the year. The Dow industrial average and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index were both up more than 13 percent.

"The gap is narrowing," said Edgar Peters of PanAgora Asset Management in Boston. Of the \$5 billion that he manages, he has about 70 percent in bonds and just 17 percent in stocks — with the rest in cash equivalents.

Some money managers said they are seeing more cash coming into bond funds as investors turn to conservative investments to offset the risk of owning stocks.

Individual investors shoveled about \$7.3 billion into ultra-safe money-market mutual funds this week, an industry group reported. That is more than double what went into these funds during the week of Oct. 27, the last time the stock market fell so far so fast, according to IBC Financial Data Inc.

The slide in stocks is causing people to "rebalance" their holdings, said William Dawson of Federated Investors in Pittsburgh. "We're getting more money into our government bond-type funds."

Three-month Treasury bills — among the safest and most tradable securities — rose enough to push yields down 0.09 percentage point, or 9 basis points, to 4.98 percent on a bond equivalent basis. Three-year note yields fell 14 basis points to 5.32 percent.

Another reason short-term securities are finding favor is that the Treasury next week will sell \$37 billion of new five-, 10- and 30-year securities as part of its quarterly auctions.

The dose of new securities could temporarily overwhelm demand, keeping in check the gains of longer-term Treasuries.

Yet many investors are confident that with the government borrowing less, as it prepares to register its first budget surplus in almost three decades, the new debt will not undermine bonds for long.

Others are less sanguine. They say they do not see how bonds can rally much more, with the Federal Reserve Board unlikely to cut interest rates anytime soon.

The Fed last changed rates in March 1997, when it raised its target for overnight lending between banks by 0.25 percentage point to 5.50 percent. The rate-setting Federal Open Market Committee next meets Aug. 18.

While U.S. growth slowed to a 1.4 percent annual pace in the second quarter from a 5.5 percent annual pace in the first three months of the year, the housing and employment markets remain stronger than they have been in years.

New-home sales ran at a record pace in June, while the unemployment rate, at 4.5 percent last month, is near its lowest in a generation. Some fret that once the rest of the economy snaps back from the

recent slowdown, inflation could accelerate.

"Even though we had a slowdown in the second quarter, the underlying pace of demand is still healthy," said Charles Reinhard of ABN-AMRO International. Based on his analysis, Mr. Reinhard said, bond yields are about where they should be.

Still, many investors predict turmoil in Asia will reduce corporate profits, helping to control inflation and keeping individuals from putting all their money into stocks.

On Friday, the government said the U.S. economy added 66,000 jobs last month, down from a 196,000 gain in June — though some of the drop reflects a recently settled strike at General Motors Corp.

At the same time, hourly earnings, a measure of inflation, rose 0.2 percent, less than expected.

Taken together, the slump overseas, combined with prospects for slimmer U.S. corporate profits and slowing growth, may mean Treasury bonds will be among the best bets in the months ahead — not just the safest ones.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Aug. 7. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crt Yld

**Austrian Schilling**

162 Austria 5 01/15/98 101.500 4.910

163 Austria 6 07/15/97 113.600 5.500

**Belgian Franc**

220 Belgium zero 10/29/98 99.774 3.700

**British Pound**

108 Fannie Mae 6 04/07/02 100.875 4.520

161 Amnifin Fin zero 12/07/02 21.750 4.600

189 Amnifin FRN zero 01/22/02 46.997 4.500

222 Thane Fin zero 07/10/03 99.750 4.300

241 Thane Fin zero 07/10/03 99.750 4.300

**Danish Krone**

14 Denmark 8 03/15/06 119.800 4.600

25 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.500 4.600

45 Denmark 8 03/15/06 119.800 4.600

50 Denmark 6 11/15/07 115.500 4.600

67 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.500 4.600

71 Denmark 8 03/15/06 119.800 4.600

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203 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.500 4.600

242 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.500 4.600

**Deutsche Mark**

1 Germany 5 01/04/08 103.571 5.500

2 Germany 6 07/04/07 107.900 5.400

4 Germany 4 07/04/08 101.246 4.900

5 Germany 5 01/04/08 103.571 5.500

6 Germany 6 01/04/07 107.900 5.400

7 Germany 4 05/16/08 106.376 4.900

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44 Germany 4 05/16/08 106.376 4.900

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crt Yld

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**French Franc**



# In Latest Deal, Buffett Lines Up With the Bears

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — If actions speak louder than words, the person many consider the nation's most astute stock-market investor, and surely its most influential, seems, at least, to be whispering "sell."

While Warren Buffett, the billionaire founder and chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., has long argued that long-term investors should welcome market drops as chances to scoop up bargains, his proposed acquisition of General Re, America's biggest reinsurance company, involves a major, largely unrecognized, portfolio shift from stocks to bonds.

Before the deal was announced, Berkshire Hathaway had \$40 billion of its \$50 billion in assets allocated to the stock market. But the addition of General Re, which is laden with bonds, changes that share to \$45 billion out of \$74 billion.

"In one fell swoop, Berkshire reduces its stock holdings as a percentage of investment assets from 80 percent to roughly 61 percent," said Daniel Peccant, proprietor of a family brokerage firm in Sioux City, Iowa, and a close student of his Corn Belt neighbor.

## Finding His Comfort Zone

Is Warren Buffett getting defensive about stocks? Two steps taken by his company, Berkshire Hathaway, suggest that he is.

### 1. Sale of \$4.6 billion in zero-coupon Treasury bonds.

**WHAT IT MEANS:** Buffett believes that interest rates, which move inversely to the price of these bonds, have reached a bottom and are likely to start rising, which could hurt stocks.

Source: Peccant & Co., Berkshire Hathaway

### 2. Purchase of General Re for \$22 billion.

**WHAT IT MEANS:** The acquisition reduces the stock allocation in Berkshire's portfolio, helping insulate it against the risk of a falling market.

	TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS (billions)	STOCKS (billions)	STOCKS %
Predeal Berkshire	\$50	\$40	80%
Added from General Re	24	5	21%
Post-deal Berkshire	\$74	\$45	61%

NYT

"Clearly, he is selling stocks, and there is something important going on."

Mr. Buffett, who has said almost nothing publicly of late, denied when the deal was announced in June that it reflected any belief that stocks might be peaking. "It is not a market call whatsoever," he stated.

The acquisition of General Re does offer Berkshire some tax advantages and other benefits. But it is difficult to conclude that the purchase is anything but a reallocation of Berkshire's assets on a scale befitting an investment behemoth.

There have been other clues that Mr. Buffett has grown wary of stocks.

One is that Berkshire has lately been venturing outside its traditional realm of blue-chip companies (200 million shares of Coca-Cola being the largest position); Geico and other insurance companies, and ownership of an assortment of small operating subsidiaries in businesses like candy, jewelry, shoes, furniture and vacuum cleaners.

In recent years, Berkshire took a large position in oil futures, of which contracts for 14 million barrels remained at the end of 1997. And the company stunned the metals market last year by buying 111 million ounces of silver.

Another sign of change is that Berkshire shed 5 percent of its stock portfolio last year, trimming stalwarts like Walt Disney, McDonald's, Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac in what Mr. Buffett in his annual letter to shareholders called part of an effort "aimed at changing our bond-stock ratio moderately" to reflect a shift in their valuations.

Rarely if ever, according to Buffett watchers, has this master of spotting undervalued, growth-oriented businesses referred to the relative attractiveness of bonds and stocks.

"Though we don't attempt to predict the movements of the stock market," Mr. Buffett allowed in his letter, dated Feb. 27, "we do try, in a very rough way, to value it."

Even last winter, good value was getting hard to find, in Mr. Buffett's

view. "We are not pleased with our prospects for committing incoming funds," Mr. Buffett cautioned shareholders. "Prices are high for both businesses and stocks."

For General Re's shares, however, Buffett offered a big, though not outlandish, 28.5 percent premium. And he agreed to pay with Berkshire stock even though less than four months earlier he had put a sharp pencil to all his previous stock-only acquisitions over the years and found that they had actually lost money.

In other words, Berkshire's spectacular performance, a 24.1 percent average compounded annual gain since 1964, would have been even better had he not done deals for stock, which in effect reduce stockholders' stakes in all of the holding company's investments.

"You can be sure that Charlie and I will be very reluctant to issue shares in the future," Mr. Buffett said, referring to Charles Munger, his long-time sidekick.

Mr. Buffett has stressed the General Re transaction's attributes as a corporate marriage — the two companies presumably are worth more together than separately. But others are also impressed with its ingenuity in diluting the stock portion of his company's portfolio. That avoids both a horrendous tax bite from an outright sale of immensely appreciated stock, and the likely market havoc from "Buffett Turns Bearish!" headlines about such a sale.

## SHORT COVER

### Taiwan and the U.S. Sign Accord on WTO

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan and the United States have signed an agreement setting conditions the country must fulfill before it enters the World Trade Organization, officials here say.

The two sides, which wrapped up five years of negotiations on Feb. 20, signed the pact in Washington on Friday, the Board of Foreign Trade said in a statement released late Saturday.

Under the accord, Taipei has agreed to gradually cut tariffs on imported hog parts to 15 percent after it joins the WTO, and will increase hog imports to 20 percent of domestic consumption. Taiwan also agreed to allow rice imports to increase to a maximum of 8 percent of consumption.

### Microsoft Says Germany Seized Copies

UNTERSCHLEISSHEIM, Germany (Reuters) — German customs authorities seized a large number of illegally copied computer programs, preventing damages of more than 100 million Deutsche marks (\$56 million), Microsoft Corp. said.

The authorities had seized thousands of illegal copies and detained a suspect, the company added. Some of the illegal copies had come from Britain, and been seized on the Dutch-German border. Others had been found in storehouses in the German town of Aachen.

### Rate Cut Sends Israeli Stocks Soaring

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israeli stock prices took off Sunday after the central bank cut its key lending rate by 1.5 percentage points, with shares soaring nearly 6 percent in their biggest one-day gain in 18 months.

At the end of trading, the index of 100 leading stocks was up 5.8 percent. The Bank of Israel said Thursday that it would cut its discount rate by 1.5 points to 9.5 percent as part of a broader effort to counter an economic slowdown that has taken the unemployment rate to a five-year high.

### Singapore Says It May Post 2d Budget Deficit

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — Southeast Asia's economic recession may force Singapore to run a budget deficit next year for the second year in a row, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Sunday in his National Day message.

Mr. Goh, in a televised address, also said expansion of the city-state's gross domestic product had slowed to 1.6 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, compared with an earlier government estimate of 1.9 percent.

### Foreign Investment in Korea Rose in July

SEOUL (Bloomberg) — Foreign direct investment in South Korea rose in July for a sixth month, helping support the won.

In July, foreign investment amounted to \$1.24 billion on an approval basis, rising more than 86 percent from \$663 million a month earlier and bringing the total for the first seven months of this year to \$3.7 billion, the Finance and Economy Ministry said.

### Viacom Denies Report It Will Bid for CBS

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Viacom Inc. moved to silence speculation that it may be eyeing an acquisition of CBS Corp. after a Business Week report said that Viacom was interested in the television company.

"Viacom is not interested in buying CBS," Viacom announced, Business Week, in its Aug. 17 edition, said Viacom's chairman, Sumner Redstone, and USA Networks Inc.'s chairman, Barry Diller, were interested in CBS.

## YEN: Countdown Begins for Japan to Take Decisive Action to Avert Economic Turmoil

Continued from Page 11

Zurich banker, "because they have no option."

In a similar vein, Ian Morris at HSBC Markets in London insists that "the authorities have got the tools needed to protect against a crisis."

How long the countdown has to run is anyone's guess, but clearly the clock started ticking last week when Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi flinched his first policy speech since taking office by failing to provide key details on how he plans to attack Japan's problems. The shiver felt in financial markets around the world was that Japan would continue as usual: too little, and too late.

John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers in London puts it this way: "It's fair to say that at this point world stability is a

function of yen stability; that yen stability is a function of Japanese policy; and that Japanese policy seems to be driven by the United States' trying to explain to Japan's political class what market realities are all about."

Mr. Llewellyn argues that "the Japanese do react, even if to Western eyes they appear to move rather slowly." But he acknowledges that the apparent lack of the Japanese raises the question of whether they are really committed.

"The worry is that the Japanese are doing things they are pushed into doing, and only half believe just how serious financial markets are in judging this issue," he said. "There is a fear that having done the right thing — having put up the skeleton of a solution with planned new government spending, tax cuts and an overhaul of the banking

system — the Japanese will not pursue implementation with the vigor markets are looking for."

Added to market disappointment at the lack of detail about the planned 4-trillion-yen (\$27.36 billion) cut in personal taxes as well as the content and timing of the proposed 10 trillion yen increase in public spending, doubts are increasing about whether the newly installed Obuchi government can survive as long as 100 days, according to Robert Feldman at Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Following the mid-July election, the government can count on only 106 seats in the Upper House of the Diet — well below the 127 votes needed to enact legislation.

"The new administration appears to have very little mandate with the public," Mr. Feldman adds, "suggesting

further weakness for the yen and equity markets."

Brendan Brown at Tokyo-Mitsubishi International in London assumes that the Obuchi government will survive long enough to enact its initial program and a plan to recapitalize banks that survive a thorough examination that has just begun.

But Mr. Brown also warns that the government has to be seen moving energetically to lift the economy out of its slowdown to keep a full-blown crisis from developing.

But how much time investors are willing to give the government to follow through on its commitments — given its history of underestimating the size of its problems and misjudging investors' willingness to wait for a solution — is an open question that is certain to disturb markets over the coming days.



ASIAN CRISIS IN MICROCOSM — Ahmad Hussin, 70, bottling honey Sunday in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Ahmad's volume has dropped by half, to five bottles a day, as the crisis pinches petty traders.

## BOOKS

### THE MOST WANTED

By Jacquelyn Mitchard. 407 pages. \$24.95. Viking.

Reviewed by Rachel Hartigan

**W**HEN you grow up with all kinds of love from your blood kin," says Arlington (Arley) Mowbray, the graceful narrator of "The Most Wanted," "maybe you don't have that desperate hope for someone out there waiting who can make up for all the things blood never brought you." Arley, 14, does have that desperate hope and it's pinned on Dillon Thomas LeGrande, a 25-year-old imprisoned gas station robber.

Jacquelyn Mitchard's second novel is not a summing-up-all-obstacles kind of love story — although Arley does leap hurdles for the high school track team. Sure, the elements are there. The lovers too each other with letters and poems; they meet only twice, the second time to get married. Dillon tells Arley, and she believes him, that he's no criminal, just a guy without luck; he breaks out of jail just before she has his baby and tracks her down, all the while engaging in a charming crime spree. It's the stuff of TV movies. But it's not the main stuff of this entertaining novel.

For the true romance in "The Most Wanted" isn't between Arley and Dillon but between Arley and Annie Singer, the brassy lawyer who becomes Arley's mother hen. Annie and Arley meet when Arley appears at a legal support center pleading for help to get a conjugal visit with her new husband.

From the first moment Annie spots Arley playing with her hair in the lobby, Annie feels "a person-to-person call, a near-biological obligation." Despite her misgivings about abetting sex between a ninth-grader and a convicted felon — "We were talking about a 14-year-old here, a girl who still considered songs on the radio renditions of her real feelings" — Annie takes the case and gets Arley her wedding night.

It is an inauspicious beginning for a maternal relationship, but it eventually leads to a happy ending for everyone, except Dillon of course. After all, he is the bad guy.

Annie's legal support center is called Women and Children First, which would be an apt title for this novel. She claims that "from what I'd seen, for the love of a man, plenty of women would cut up their best friends and sell them for body parts." Not Annie and Arley. Although they go on incessantly about their man trouble, it's their fierce feelings for each other and later Arley's love for his baby daughter that are at the heart of the story. "I sometimes can't imagine," she says, "why all the songs musicians write are about love between women and men instead of love for a child by the grown-ups in her family."

Is this a chick book? Jacquelyn Mitchard certainly bears the ultimate chick-book stamp of approval: Her first novel, "The Deep End of the Ocean," inaugurated Oprah's book club. Her second contains a lot of the staples, besides the above-mentioned maternal love, that are familiar to Barbara King-

solver readers. The men fall neatly into three categories: sexy and bad; sexy, good and very supportive; and cerebral and out of the picture. A girl (Arley) rises above hillbilly roots to a place where she can make her own choices, while a smart, professional woman (Annie) gets in touch with her feminine side. Then throw in a wisecracking friend or two.

Yet Mitchard artfully avoids the worst clichés by telling a good tale and doing it in smooth, conversational language that doesn't trip the reader up. Unfortunately, the narrative flow is marred by a record-breaking amount of second-guessing and heavy-handed foreshadowing. Arley wonders if her life would have been different if she hadn't started working at Theo Haven or gone to her friend Eric's Tassatoni party. Most people wonder what path their lives would have taken if they hadn't turned the corner at that precise second or if they'd ordered Chinese takeout rather than pizza on that fateful night. When Mitchard uses such musings as foreshadowing, she misuses her audience's expectations dangerously high.

Arley moves into an isolated cabin to escape Dillon, and Annie ominously says: "I never would have suspected secrets." But there aren't any secrets, at least none that affect the anticlimactic denouement. But set that aside: "The Most Wanted" is a beach-blanket read that won't leave the reader feeling cheap, sullied or illiterate — and that's something.

Rachel Hartigan, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HE first major event at the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals ended in Chicago at the end of July in a convincing victory for a California squad. Fred Hamilton of Fresno, Mark Itabashi of Murrieta, Gene Simpson of Redlands, Jon Wittes of Claremont and Ross Grabel of Huntington won the Grand National Team Championship, which began at the grass-roots level eight months ago.

They won the final by 61 imps against Texas, represented by Malcolm Brachman, Mike Passell and John Sutherland, all of Dallas; Bobby Goldman of Highland Village, and Eddie Wolf of Houston.

The Flight B Grand National Team was won by Quebec City, represented by Robert Lalonde, Jocelyn Bernier, Richard Wildt, Jacques Carrel, René Pelletier and Hervé Chagnier. Flight C was won by a team from the Chicago area: Jerzy Jelen, Marek Delecki, Ted Ryll, Zbigniew Muszynski, Ronald Mindak and Wieslaw Kalita.

The best play in the Grand National Team final was in a losing cause. Goldman as South landed in six hearts after East had opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds. Even looking at the four hands, there

is no obvious way to make 12 tricks. But after two minutes' thought, Goldman solved the problem.

He won the opening diamond lead with dummy's ace, cashed the king and ace of clubs and ruffed a club with the heart 10. He then led the heart jack, overtook with dummy's king, and ruffed the remaining club with the heart queen. He then cashed the spade ace and finessed the heart seven. Then he drew the remaining trumps, throwing a spade and a diamond from his hand. Finally he led a diamond from dummy, and the diamond king was the only trick for the defense.

In the replay, the contract was six no trump, which had

no chance. The Texas team gained 17 imps, winning the battle but losing the war.

**NORTH**  
♠ 882  
♥ A K 8 7  
♦ A 5  
♣ A 7 5 4

**WEST**  
♠ Q J 10 6 5  
♥ 7 8 6 4 3  
♦ 8 5  
♣ 9 8 5 2

**EAST (D)**  
♠ 4 3  
♥ 9 5  
♦ K J 10 8 5 4  
♣ Q 10 8 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K 7  
♥ Q J 10 2  
♦ Q 7 5 2  
♣ K J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
East 2♣ South 2NT West 3♣ North 3♦  
East 3♦ South 3♥ West 4♥ North 5♥  
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

West led the diamond nine.

## Obuchi to Hasten Laws on Economy

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi said Sunday he was willing to compromise with opposition parties to ensure swift passage through Parliament of gently needed bills to revive Japan's economy.

Parliament begins debating the bills on Monday, but their passage could be stalled if opposition parties unite to present alternative bills.

Japanese financial markets have been on edge waiting for the government to take swift action to clean up a banking system so bobbled by problem loans that Japan has become a possible target for a downgrading by international ratings agencies.

"We need to pass the legislation as quickly as possible by reaching some sort of compromise with opposition parties," Mr. Obuchi said. The ruling party's bills call for a "bridge bank" the government would use to take over failed banks and maintain credit to healthy borrowers until a commercial bank willing to take them over is found.

that this kind of property is involved in the cleanup of unbankrupt problems," said Takami Toriya, a board director at Tokyo Auction Forum Co., which brokers properties sold at the government's auction. "But there are good properties at any auction. We opened this place in central Tokyo to try to remove this dark, dangerous and fear-some image."

The problem arises because companies that own real estate with bubble-sized loans sometimes pay for the yakuza or other gangsters to squat on the property on the theory that they will dissuade the bank from foreclosing and make the property impossible to sell, according to experts in Japanese real estate.

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Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
August 7

Stocks Div Yld Sales High Low Close Chng

Line	Altitude	Time	Temperature	Wind	Direction	Speed	Remarks
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5	1000	1200	65	SE	10		Clear
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60	1000	6700	65	SE	10		Clear
61	1000	6800	65	SE	10		Clear
62	1000	6900	65	SE	10		Clear
63	1000	7000	65	SE	10		Clear
64	1000	7100	65	SE	10		Clear
65	1000	7200	65	SE	10		Clear
66	1000	7300	65	SE	10		Clear
67	1000	7400	65	SE	10		Clear
68	1000	7500	65	SE	10		Clear
69	1000	7600	65	SE	10		Clear
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71	1000	7800	65	SE	10		Clear
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73	1000	8000	65	SE	10		Clear
74	1000	8100	65	SE	10		Clear
75	1000	8200	65	SE	10		Clear
76	1000	8300	65	SE	10		Clear
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93	1000	10000	65	SE	10		Clear
94	1000	10100	65	SE	10		Clear
95	1000	10200	65	SE	10		Clear
96	1000	10300	65	SE	10		Clear
97	1000	10400	65	SE	10		Clear
98	1000	10500	65	SE	10		Clear
99	1000	10600	65	SE	10		Clear
100	1000	10700	65	SE	10		Clear

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姓名	性别	年龄	民族	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	婚姻状况	子女情况	健康状况	其他
王德胜	男	45	汉族	山东烟台	教师	高中	中共党员	已婚	2子1女	良好	
李秀英	女	38	汉族	河南郑州	护士	初中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
张国强	男	52	汉族	江苏苏州	工程师	大学	中共党员	已婚	2子	良好	
刘小红	女	28	汉族	四川成都	会计	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
陈为民	男	60	汉族	广东广州	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	3子	一般	
赵子龙	男	35	汉族	湖南长沙	程序员	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
周美兰	女	42	汉族	浙江杭州	医生	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
吴大伟	男	55	汉族	湖北武汉	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
孙丽娟	女	30	汉族	广西桂林	教师	大学	中共党员	未婚	无	良好	
郑永年	男	48	汉族	福建厦门	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
马小芳	女	25	汉族	江西九江	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	58	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	33	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	40	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	22	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	65	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	36	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	50	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	27	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	43	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	31	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	47	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	24	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	59	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	34	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	41	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	23	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	66	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	37	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	51	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	28	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	44	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	32	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	48	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	25	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	60	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	35	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	42	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	24	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	67	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	38	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	52	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	29	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	45	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	33	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	49	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	26	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	61	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	36	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	43	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	25	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	68	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	39	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	53	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	30	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	46	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	34	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	50	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	27	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	62	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	37	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	44	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	26	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	69	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	40	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	54	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	31	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	47	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	35	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	51	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	28	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	63	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	38	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	45	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	27	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	70	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	41	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	55	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	32	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	48	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	36	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	52	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	29	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	64	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	39	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	46	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	28	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	71	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	42	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	56	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	33	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	49	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	37	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	53	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	30	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	65	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	40	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	47	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	29	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	72	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	43	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	57	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	34	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	50	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	38	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	54	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	31	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	66	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	41	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	48	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	30	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	73	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	44	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	58	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	35	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	51	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	39	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	55	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	32	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	67	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	42	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	49	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	31	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	74	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	45	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	59	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	36	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	52	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	40	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	56	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	33	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	68	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	43	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	50	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	32	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	75	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	46	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	60	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	37	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	53	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	41	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	57	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	34	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	69	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	44	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郭为民	男	51	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	高中	群众	已婚	2子	良好	
林小红	女	33	汉族	云南昆明	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
冯大刚	男	76	汉族	辽宁沈阳	退休	小学	中共党员	已婚	4子	一般	
宋美玲	女	47	汉族	河北石家庄	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
李国强	男	61	汉族	四川成都	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
周小华	女	38	汉族	广东广州	文员	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
吴为民	男	54	汉族	湖南长沙	商人	高中	群众	已婚	1子	良好	
孙丽娟	女	42	汉族	浙江杭州	教师	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	
郑永年	男	58	汉族	福建厦门	工人	初中	群众	已婚	2子	一般	
马小芳	女	35	汉族	江西九江	学生	高中	群众	未婚	无	良好	
徐建国	男	70	汉族	安徽合肥	农民	小学	群众	已婚	3子	一般	
黄晓梅	女	45	汉族	山西太原	护士	大学	中共党员	已婚	1子	良好	

項目	単位	値	単位	値	単位	値	単位	値
1. 総生産額	億円	1,234.56	100%					
2. 内訳								
2.1 製造業	億円	876.54	70.9%					
2.2 サービス業	億円	357.92	29.1%					
3. 総消費額	億円	987.65	80.1%					
4. 貯蓄額	億円	246.91	19.9%					
5. 総投資額	億円	543.21	44.0%					
6. 総貯蓄額	億円	123.45	10.0%					
7. 総消費と総投資の差	億円	444.44	36.1%					
8. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
9. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
10. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
11. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
12. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
13. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
14. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
15. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
16. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
17. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
18. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
19. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
20. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
21. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
22. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
23. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
24. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
25. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
26. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
27. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
28. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
29. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
30. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
31. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
32. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
33. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
34. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
35. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
36. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
37. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
38. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
39. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
40. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
41. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
42. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
43. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
44. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
45. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
46. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
47. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
48. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
49. 総貯蓄と総投資の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					
50. 総貯蓄と総消費の差	億円	123.45	10.0%					

Grade	De	Vi	Ap	Ha	Lo	Co	Ch
1st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible][illegible]

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	济南市	
李秀英	女	38	河北	教师	石家庄市	
张国强	男	52	河南	农民	郑州市	
刘小红	女	28	湖北	医生	武汉市	
陈为民	男	40	四川	工程师	成都市	
周大伟	男	35	广东	商人	广州市	
吴小芳	女	30	浙江	护士	杭州市	
赵子龙	男	48	山西	干部	太原市	
孙丽娟	女	25	安徽	学生	合肥市	
郑永年	男	55	江西	工人	南昌市	
冯小华	女	33	福建	教师	福州市	
马建刚	男	42	广西	农民	南宁市	
何小梅	女	27	湖南	医生	长沙市	
罗国强	男	50	四川	工程师	成都市	
周小芳	女	30	广东	商人	广州市	
吴子龙	男	45	浙江	干部	杭州市	
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吴子龙	男	45	浙江	干部	杭州市	
孙丽娟	女	25	安徽	学生	合肥市	
郑永年	男	55	江西	工人	南昌市	
冯小华	女	33	福建	教师	福州市	
马建刚	男	42	广西	农民	南宁市	
何小梅	女	27	湖南	医生	长沙市	
罗国强	男	50	四川	工程师	成都市	
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罗国强	男	50	四川	工程师	成都市	
周小芳	女	30	广东	商人	广州市	
吴子龙						

Case	Sex	Age	Yr	Mo	Day	Time	Loc	Lat	Long
1	M	18	10	15	10	10	10	10	10
2	F	25	11	20	11	11	11	11	11
3	M	30	12	25	12	12	12	12	12
4	F	35	1	30	1	1	1	1	1
5	M	40	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
6	F	45	3	10	3	3	3	3	3
7	M	50	4	15	4	4	4	4	4
8	F	55	5	20	5	5	5	5	5
9	M	60	6	25	6	6	6	6	6
10	F	65	7	30	7	7	7	7	7
11	M	70	8	5	8	8	8	8	8
12	F	75	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
13	M	80	10	15	10	10	10	10	10
14	F	85	11	20	11	11	11	11	11
15	M	90	12	25	12	12	12	12	12
16	F	95	1	30	1	1	1	1	1
17	M	100	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
18	F	105	3	10	3	3	3	3	3
19	M	110	4	15	4	4	4	4	4
20	F	115	5	20	5	5	5	5	5
21	M	120	6	25	6	6	6	6	6
22	F	125	7	30	7	7	7	7	7
23	M	130	8	5	8	8	8	8	8
24	F	135	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
25	M	140	10	15	10	10	10	10	10
26	F	145	11	2					

[illegible]

日期	星期	天气	温度	湿度	风速	风向	气压	降水	日照	云量	能见度	其他
2023-01-01	星期一	晴	15	65	3	北	1012	0.0	8	10	10	
2023-01-02	星期二	晴	18	70	4	北	1010	0.0	10	10	10	
2023-01-03	星期三	晴	20	75	5	北	1008	0.0	12	10	10	
2023-01-04	星期四	晴	22	80	6	北	1006	0.0	14	10	10	
2023-01-05	星期五	晴	25	85	7	北	1004	0.0	16	10	10	
2023-01-06	星期六	晴	28	90	8	北	1002	0.0	18	10	10	
2023-01-07	星期日	晴	30	95	9	北	1000	0.0	20	10	10	
2023-01-08	星期一	晴	32	100	10	北	998	0.0	22	10	10	
2023-01-09	星期二	晴	35	105	11	北	996	0.0	24	10	10	
2023-01-10	星期三	晴	38	110	12	北	994	0.0	26	10	10	
2023-01-11	星期四	晴	40	115	13	北	992	0.0	28	10	10	
2023-01-12	星期五	晴	42	120	14	北	990	0.0	30	10	10	
2023-01-13	星期六	晴	45	125	15	北	988	0.0	32	10	10	
2023-01-14	星期日	晴	48	130	16	北	986	0.0	34	10	10	
2023-01-15	星期一	晴	50	135	17	北	984	0.0	36	10	10	
2023-01-16	星期二	晴	52	140	18	北	982	0.0	38	10	10	
2023-01-17	星期三	晴	55	145	19	北	980	0.0	40	10	10	
2023-01-18	星期四	晴	58	150	20	北	978	0.0	42	10	10	
2023-01-19	星期五	晴	60	155	21	北	976	0.0	44	10	10	
2023-01-20	星期六	晴	62	160	22	北	974	0.0	46	10	10	
2023-01-21	星期日	晴	65	165	23	北	972	0.0	48	10	10	
2023-01-22	星期一	晴	68	170	24	北	970	0.0	50	10	10	
2023-01-23	星期二	晴	70	175	25	北	968	0.0	52	10	10	
2023-01-24	星期三	晴	72	180	26	北	966	0.0	54	10	10	
2023-01-25	星期四	晴	75	185	27	北	964	0.0	56	10	10	
2023-01-26	星期五	晴	78	190	28	北	962	0.0	58	10	10	
2023-01-27	星期六	晴	80	195	29	北	960	0.0	60	10	10	
2023-01-28	星期日	晴	82	200	30	北	958	0.0	62	10	10	
2023-01-29	星期一	晴	85	205	31	北	956	0.0	64	10	10	
2023-01-30	星期二	晴	88	210	32	北	954	0.0	66	10	10	
2023-01-31	星期三	晴	90	215	33	北	952	0.0	68	10	10	
2023-02-01	星期四	晴	92	220	34	北	950	0.0	70	10	10	
2023-02-02	星期五	晴	95	225	35	北	948	0.0	72	10	10	
2023-02-03	星期六	晴	98	230	36	北	946	0.0	74	10	10	
2023-02-04	星期日	晴	100	235	37	北	944	0.0	76	10	10	

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一、基本金	100,000,000
二、公積金	20,000,000
三、未分配利益	80,000,000
合計	200,000,000

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2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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## SPORTS

## McGwire and Sosa Homer as Cards Win

Lankford Is Hitting Star as St. Louis Downs Cubs, 9-8, in a Seesaw, 13-Inning Battle

ST. LOUIS — On a day when Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa both homered, Ray Lankford was the unlikely hitting star.

After striking out in his first five at-bats, Lankford hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning and a single in the 13th to lift the St. Louis Cardinals to a 9-8 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

With the bases loaded and no outs in the 13th, the Cubs moved center-fielder Lance Johnson in as an extra infielder, but Lankford grounded a single off Dave Stevens (1-2) through the right side to score Pat Kelly.

Bobby Witt (2-3), the eighth Cardinals pitcher, then got three outs for the victory.

Sosa hit a two-run homer in the top of the ninth, his 44th, off reliever Rich Croushore to erase a 5-3 St. Louis lead and set the stage for extra innings, where the Cubs twice took leads only to have closer Rod Beck

blow them by allowing Lankford's homer in the 11th and a solo shot to Eli Marrero in the 12th.

"It's one of the greatest games I've ever been associated with," Cubs manager Jim Riggleman said. "They thought they had it and we came back. We thought we had it and they came back."

McGwire hit his 46th homer leading

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

off the fourth to end his longest home run drought this season at 29 at-bats. "Why is everybody so worried about this?" McGwire asked. "There are more important things to worry about than Mark McGwire hitting home runs. Let's talk about the game."

**Braves 14, Giants 6** In San Francisco, Keith Lockhart, Andres Galaraga, Javy Lopez, Andrew Jones and Greg Colbrunn bombed as part of a

season-high 20-hit outburst as Atlanta routed San Francisco.

The five homers pushed Atlanta's National League-leading total to 161. Kevin Millwood (13-6) allowed five hits over six innings, giving up five runs after being staked to a 10-0 lead.

Michael Tucker had four hits, including a pair of run-scoring doubles, and Ozzie Guillen, Ryan Klecko and Lockhart each had three hits for the Braves.

**Mets 4, Rockies 3** Edgardo Alfonzo hit a two-run home run and Armando Reynoso scattered 10 hits in seven innings against his former team as New York won in Denver.

John Olerud went 2-for-4 to improve his league-leading batting average to .346 and extend his hitting streak to 22 games for the Mets.

The Mets starter Reynoso (3-0), the second all-time winningest pitcher for Colorado, allowed three runs, struck out two and walked three.

**Reds 4, Brewers 0** In Cincinnati, Dennis Reyes won his second consecutive start as Cincinnati provided an encore to its 17-0 victory over Milwaukee.

Reyes (2-4) allowed three hits and five walks in 6 1/2 innings, helping the Reds to their first consecutive shutouts since May 25-27, 1992, against the New York Mets.

**Expos 5, Diamondbacks 3** In Montreal, Shane Andrews homered for the second game in a row and Dustin Hermanson pitched seven solid innings as the Expos won.

**Astros 7, Phillies 6** In Houston, Scott Rolen's error allowed the tying run to score, and Mark Leiter hit Richard Hidalgo with a pitch to force in the winning run as the Houston scored twice in the ninth to beat Philadelphia.

**Dodgers 2, Pirates 1** In Los Angeles, Eric Young hit a run-scoring single with one out in the ninth inning to cap a two-run rally as Los Angeles beat Pittsburgh.

Los Angeles spoiled a strong pitching performance by Jon Lieber, who left after allowing Eric Karros's

leadoff single in the ninth.

**In the American League**

**Yankees 14, Royals 1** Jorge Posada drove in six runs and Scott Brosius capped a six-run sixth inning with a three-run homer to lift Orlando Hernandez and New York to victory over visiting Kansas City.

The Yankees have outscored the Royals, 36-6, in the first three games of this series and have scored 71 runs in their last seven games as they have pushed their season record to 54 games over .500.

**Mariners 9, Tigers 3** Russ Davis hit two homers and Alex Rodriguez continued his torrid hitting at Tiger Stadium as Seattle won in Detroit.

Rob Ducey and Edgar Martinez also homered for the Mariners, who have won three straight and five of their last six. Detroit has lost five straight and nine of 11.

Ken Griffey Jr. went 1-for-5 with a run-scoring RBI single as the designated hitter but went homerless for the eighth straight game.

**Blue Jays 6, Athletics 6** Mark Dalesandro hit a bases-loaded, one-out infield single in the 10th to push Toronto past visiting Oakland.

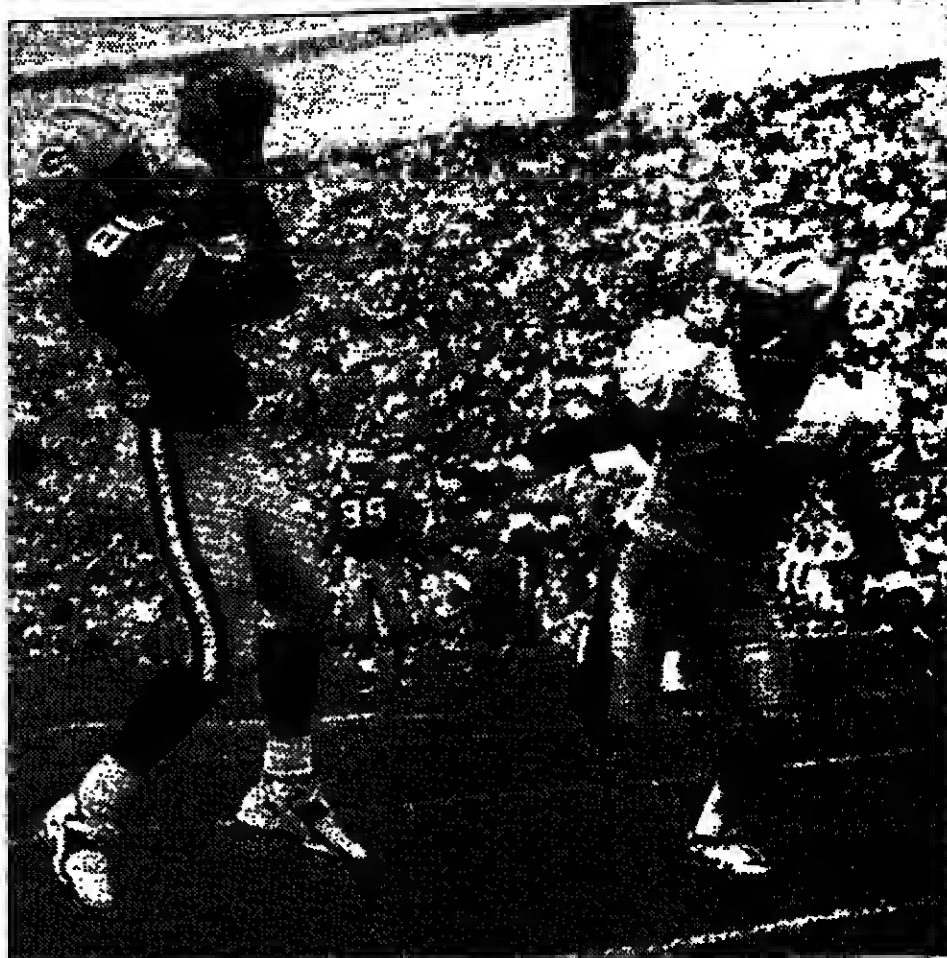
**White Sox 7, Angels 5** White Sox 4, Angels 3 In Chicago, Mike Cameron led off the ninth inning with a home run to complete Chicago's doubleheader sweep.

In the first game, Albert Belle hit a two-run double and scored on Robin Ventura's double in a six-run third.

**Indians 6, Devil Rays 2** In Saint Petersburg, Charles Nagy pitched three-hit ball for eight innings and Brian Giles hit a solo homer in Cleveland's victory over Tampa Bay.

**Orioles 6, Twins 3** In Minneapolis, Baltimore's Rafael Palmeiro hit a three-run homer, his 35th of the season, and Brady Anderson added a two-run shot as Minnesota lost its seventh straight.

**Red Sox 11, Rangers 1** Darren Bragg was 4-for-6 with two homers and Tim Wakefield (14-5) pitched eight strong innings as visiting Boston snapped Texas's six-game winning streak.



Packers' Derrick Mayes hauling in a pass in front of Saints' Mickey Washington.

## Manning Throws a TD For Starters, but That's It

Seattle Backup Outshines Him to Beat Colts, 24-21

The Associated Press

Peyton Manning's first National Football League pass went for a touchdown, but after that the rookie quarterback was outplayed by Seattle's backup, Jon Kitna, as the Seahawks beat the Colts, 24-21, in Seattle.

After four handoffs to Marshall Faulk on his first series Sunday, Manning, the first pick in this year's draft, threw a 48-yard touchdown pass to Marvin Harrison.

Manning finished 8-of-15 for 113 yards. Kitna, who played four series, completed 9 of 13 passes for 92 yards, including a 25-yard

touchdown pass to Mike Pritchard in the first quarter that put Seattle ahead to stay, 10-7.

Kitna, the third-year Seahawk quarterback, earns the league minimum of \$216,000 — a pittance compared with Manning's record \$11.6 million signing bonus. "I need to play a little bit better," Manning admitted. "A couple of times, I didn't finish up some throws. We didn't move the ball very well."

The Seahawks played their second game without Warren Moon, the No. 1 Seattle quarterback, who has refused to report to the team's training camp in a contract holdout.

Chargers 27, Browns 21 Ryan Leaf, the No. 2 pick in this year's draft, came out poised and led two scoring drives for the Chargers — capping one with an impressive 3-yard touchdown pass to Bryan Stull in San Diego.

Leaf, 14-of-20 for 116 yards, had a more productive night than Steve Young. The San Francisco quarterback threw just seven passes, completing three for 20 yards, and was sacked once.

**Dolphins 19, Redskins 16** Olindo Mare, who has no competition in the Dolphins training camp, made field goals of 27, 45, 50 and 46 yards in Miami's 19-16 victory in Washington on Saturday night.

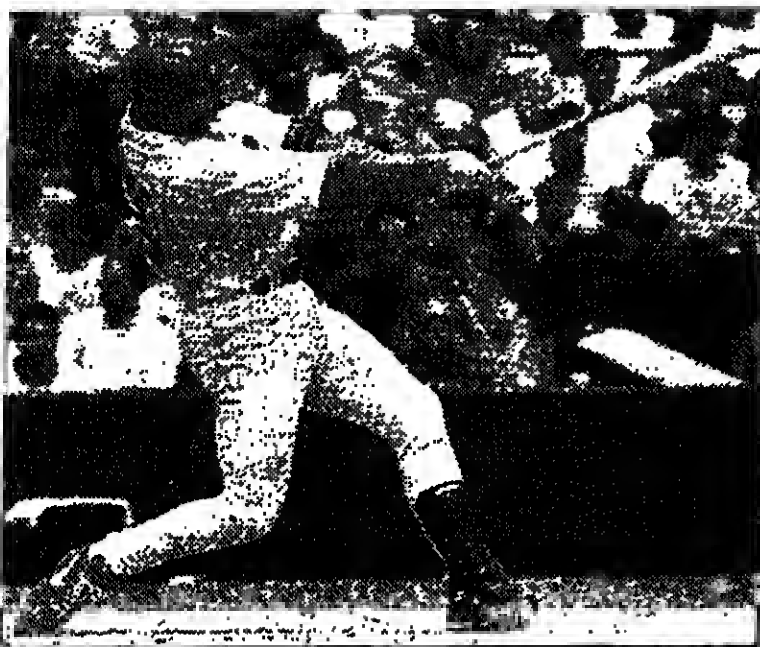
One of Mare's kicks capped a strong, game-opening, 70-yard drive by the Dan Marino-led first team that took 9:37 off the clock.

**Steelers 24, Bills 13** In Pittsburgh, Jahme Arnold, not assured of making Pittsburgh's season-opening roster, set up the Steelers' first three scores with two long kickoff returns and a reception.

**Giants 24, Bengals 17** Phillippi Sparks forced a fumble and had an interception, and New York converted four turnovers into 24 points in the first football game played on a grass field at Giants Stadium.

**Colts 17, Buccaneers 13** In Norman, Oklahoma, Kansas City receiver Chris Ortiz recovered a Tampa Bay fumble in the end zone with 44 seconds left to give the Chiefs a wild victory in the first exhibition game at the University of Oklahoma since 1976.

**Raiders 16, Cowboys 3** Jeff George was 6-of-11 for 128 yards and one touchdown in one quarter as he helped make Joe Gruden's Oakland coaching debut a success in Texas.



Mark McGwire connecting for his 46th home run of the season.

## A Tale of 2 Minor-Leaguers, One Named Rose

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

LITTLE FALLS, New Jersey — He came out to talk, only to hit. Pete Rose Jr., famous son with a bulked-up body and a preface burden, came to New Jersey, the Northeast League, where the only at-bats were:

"I'll swallow my pride," Rose had said last week after yet another baseball organization — this time the Pittsburgh Pirates — banded him his minor league walking papers, and he hustled off to find any base he could call home.

The manager of Rose's newest team, the independent New Jersey Jackals, asked that reporters not harshly judge the silent man who has had to tell his story in too many minor league towns, too many places where the mere introduction of his name was an indictment of his being there.

"He's been through a lot," manager Kash Beauchamp said Friday night, before Rose cleared the bases with a second-inning triple and sent Beauchamp's Jackals on their way to a 9-6 victory over the Elmira Pioneers at Yogi Berra Stadium. It is a little field tucked into the campus of Mottville State University, not far from two major league ball parks.

But, as Beauchamp and any New Jersey commuter could tell Rose, the traffic between here and there is often brutal. The trip could take forever.

"They'll have to tear the uniform off him," said Jackals coach Hank Manning of Rose, a good friend made during his own tour of Minor League America. The message was: Other than 4,254 major league hits, we should understand there is not much difference between father and son.

They are stubborn souls, with stocky builds, and familiar bulldog faces. But by most accounts, baseball's career hit king, who was banded nearly nine years ago for gambling, hardly knows the man he and his ex-wife once called Pete.

For having his father's name, but not his attention, as he struggled to make it on his own, sympathy for Pete Rose Jr. comes easily enough. But the fact of the matter is that players with less celebrated names would not have survived six years in Class A ball, often not hitting their weight.

The reality is that lineage was as much a factor in Rose's career-defining moment as his surprising 25 home runs last season in Class AA.

If baseball ended tomorrow for the 28-year-old Rose, which it most certainly will not, he would at least walk away with the memory of having made his father come to Cincinnati's Cinergy Field last September, to watch him hit in a major league game. Beauchamp's own enduring retrospection, interestingly, is the fateful night that he bowled over the catcher, a la Pete Rose.

Beauchamp looked nothing like the thick-bodied Rose Jr., who now packs more than 200 pounds (91 kilograms) into his 6-foot-1-inch (1.85-meter) frame.

The 35-year-old manager, tall and rangy, could still pass for the major league center fielder he was supposed to become when he was the first pick of baseball's winter draft — two slots ahead of Kirby Puckett — by the Toronto Blue Jays 17 years ago.

He grew up in Grove, Oklahoma, a short drive from Commerce, in Mickey Mantle country.

His father, Jim Beauchamp, was a major league ballplayer, a reputed tough out, even a onetime member of the Cincinnati Reds, who gave his son a befitting name for the financial scores that awaited his generation's players.

Instead, Kash became Crab, the "Bull Durham" film character, the minor league lifer.

"My father was the best athlete to ever come out of my town," Beauchamp said in his office before writing Rose into his lineup card, playing first base, batting third.

"It was a tough act to follow," he said. "I was nowhere that good. I felt pressure, unbelievable pressure. Just magnify it by 100 times, that's what he's going through."

He was referring to Rose, but there was more to his own story to tell. Despite three surgeries on his left shoulder,

Beauchamp was hitting .330 at Class AAA Syracuse in 1986, when he tried one night to score from second base.

The catcher was Pat Dempsey, brother of Rick, the former big leaguer. Beauchamp went the macho route, made famous by Rose, straight through the catcher. Forcemen were up. He felt something in his shoulder snap. It was a bone, and his dream was gone.

His father would eventually tell him that Pat Gillick, the Blue Jays' general manager, confided that Kash Beauchamp was, at that time, no more than three days from being brought to the majors to platoon with Lloyd Moseby in center field.

"I wish my dad had ever told me that," he said, his eyes narrowing. For a moment, the emotional wound was more noticeable than a three-inch scar on the upper left side of his back.

Beauchamp spent 13 years in the minors and over got so much as a sip from the cup of coffee that his new first baseman drank in Cincinnati last season.

Under heavy local pressure, the Reds brought Pete Rose Jr. up on Sept. 1, Labor Day, and put him at third base in a game against the Kansas City Royals.

Rose trotted out and, as he did every night, scrawled his father's hit total — 4,256 — into the dirt.

As he always said he would, he used a bat his father

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## SPORTS

# South Africa And England Face Tense Final Day

Agence France-Presse  
LEEDS, England — The decisive fifth test between England and South Africa hung in the balance Sunday at the end of an enthralling penultimate day at Headingley.

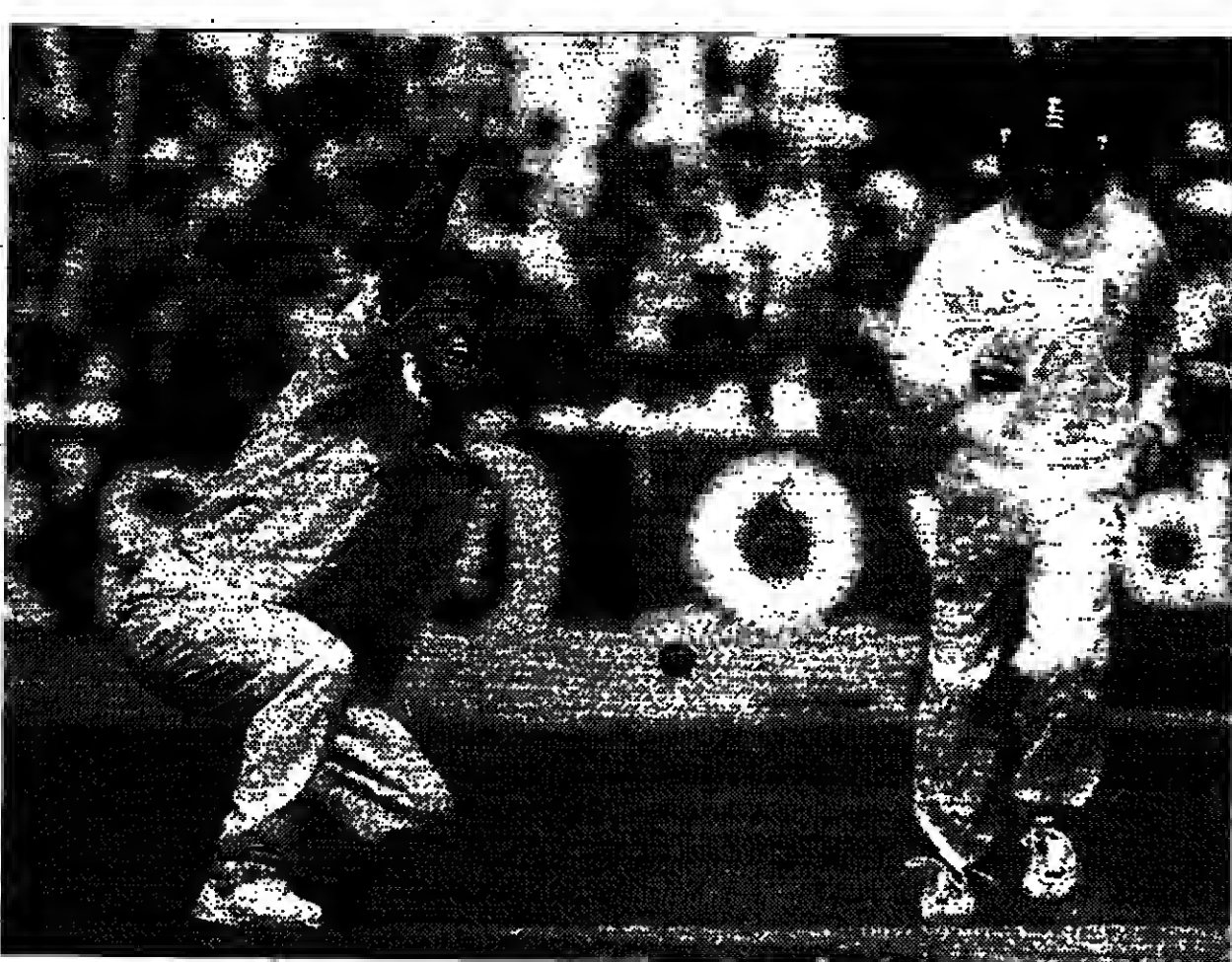
South Africa needs 34 runs to win while England seeks just two wickets to secure its first victory in a five-match series in England since 1987.

Chasing 219 to win, South Africa was 185 for eight wickets in its second innings at the close. Shaun Pollock, on 24, and Allan Donald, on two, were the not out batsmen.

In the morning, England was bowled out for 240 in its second innings, having started the day on 206 for four as Donald and Pollock removed the last five batsmen for 34. Both finished with five wickets.

The remainder of England's second innings was swept aside in just 84 minutes as they lost six wickets in 115 balls, including three wickets for just one run at the start of play. England's Nasser Hussain was dismissed six short of his century.

When South Africa batted, wickets continued to fall and the tourists slipped to 12 for four wickets and then 27 for five. Jonty Rhodes rescued his team



Darren Gough of England, left, taking the wicket of Daryll Cullinan of South Africa in the deciding test Sunday.

with a brilliant 85, putting on 117 with Brian MacMillan (34) for the sixth wicket.

Darren Gough, the England fast bowler, removed opener Gerhardus

Liebenberg for six. Gary Kirsten was caught by Mike Atherton off Gough having scored three runs.

Jacques Kallis was out failing to

score and was quickly followed by captain Hansie Cronje who was also out without scoring. Daryll Cullinan was then out for no score before Rhodes and MacMillan fought back.

## After Short Pause, Soccer Resumes for Long Run

International Herald Tribune  
LE HAVRE, France — As summer returned to France, so did the winter sport.

The stage had barely been cleared after the great opera of the World Cup before the soap opera of the domestic league resumed. The actors had better be prepared for a long run.

On Sunday, on a boiling day in London, Arsenal trounced Manchester United, 3-0, in the Charity Shield, the match that signals the start of the season for the top English clubs. The day before, the divisions below the English Premier League had begun their season.

In France, the land of the World Champion, the season kicked off Friday with an uneventful 0-0 draw between Le Havre and Metz, the league runner-up last year. The high point came midway through the second half when the lawn sprinklers behind one goal-line leapt suddenly to life, firing jets of water across the penalty area. The match was stopped while they were turned off.

It was a game that would have tried the patience on a cold winter night, but seemed the perfect, sun-soaked entertainment for a glorious summer evening. It also provided a welcome antidote to the hype of the World Cup and the strange atmosphere at the Stade de France, which drew complaints even from the host team.

This was real soccer watched by real fans. They cheered when you would expect fans to cheer, they jeered when you'd expect fans to jeer, they knew more than one song and they did not do the wave.

The World Cup may not have shown it, but there are real soccer fans in France, and their numbers are growing. The French league set attendance records last season and will presumably

do so again in the aftermath of the World Cup. Although only one World Cup player was on display — Danny Boffin, an industrious Belgian midfielder for Metz — the crowd was 13,000, an increase on last season's average at Le Havre.

At Wembley, however, nearly 15,000 seats were empty as Arsenal, the reigning English champion, met Manchester United, the best-supported team in England. Even the presence of two World Cup winning Frenchmen — Patrick Vieira and Emmanuel Petit — and 11 other World Cup players, including Jaap Stam, the most expensive defender in the world, could not fill the ground.

The English fans know there will be more than enough other opportunities to see these players. Both Charity Shield teams — like Metz — face a full league season stretching into May, two domestic cup competitions, the European Champions League and qualifying matches for their national teams in the European Championship, which will stretch the season into June.

The French national team will also fly to Mexico in January to play the eight-team Confederation Cup at high altitude. This meaningless tournament provides FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, with another tournament to run while the World Cup is in abeyance, while further draining the stars of the world game. Brazil, which seems to be taking part in some cruel experiment to see how many matches top soccer stars can play in a year before dropping dead, will, of course, be there.

The Metz squad largely escaped the demands of the World Cup, yet it started the season with four men unavail-

able because of injuries. The season will test the resilience of its players to the fullest. On Wednesday in Helsinki it plays in the first leg of a two-match qualifying round of the Champions League. Manchester United, the English runner up, must play Leeds.

The winners will then be rewarded with six extra matches in the Champions League in the autumn. It is, on last season's evidence, a dubious reward.

Last year, England, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Spain each qualified two teams for the Champions League. Germany qualified three teams. Of those 13 teams, 11 finished lower in their domestic leagues than the season before, many significantly lower. Juventus matched their performance both at home and in Europe, losing the Champions League final and repeating as Italian champions, though with much more difficulty.

THE ONLY one of the 13 to do better in its national league was Barcelona, and it played so poorly in the Champions League that it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that it isn't trying.

On the evidence of last season, the extra cash from the Champions League for the big clubs does not cancel out the handicap of the extra games. In France, Lazio and Metz, traditional poor performers, grabbed the top two places, while Monaco, a team stacked with future World Cup players, and wealthy Paris Saint-Germain, exhausted themselves in Europe and tumbled in the French league.

Under pressure from the big clubs, UEFA, the governing body of Euro-

pean soccer, seems to favor adding four more games for each participant. But rather than cement the dominance of teams like Manchester United, Real Madrid, or Bayern Munich, the extra game may well undermine their ability to compete. Smaller clubs should welcome such a development.

"We have so many games to play," said Arsene Wenger, the Arsenal coach, after the Charity Shield on Sunday. "I'm a little bit concerned because in England there is no break in the winter, and with our being involved in so many competitions, we will have to be very cautious."

During the game Dennis Bergkamp, the Dutch World Cup star who plays for Arsenal, limped off with a recurrence of a hamstring injury.

"We need a striker because we are short in numbers if something happens to Nicolas or Dennis," Wenger said. So clubs must spend the Champions League revenue before they even play a match.

Barcelona and Juventus also provide the most striking example of the decreasing popularity of the Champions Cup since it was turned into the Champions League. Both teams play to full houses against even the weakest teams in their national leagues but cannot fill their stadiums for matches against the biggest European teams.

These matches are live on television, but so are many of both teams' league games. It does seem strange to want to expand a competition that the fans do not want to watch.

It is also unfair to the players. After just a three-week break, Petit and Vieira, for example, can expect to play 60 games in the next 10 months — if they remain healthy. No wonder Metz and Le Havre appeared to be pacing themselves on Friday.

## How Smith Was Tested Opens Many Questions Did FINA Jump to Conclusions on Sample?

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last Jan. 10, Michelle Smith-De Bruin, the 1996 three-time Olympic gold-medalist swimmer from Ireland, heard a knock at the front door of her home in Rathcoole, a village just outside of Dublin. She opened the door to discover an Irish couple, Al and Kay Guy, who politely requested to get a beaker of, well, Smith's urine.

They were drug-sample collectors employed by FINA, the international governing body of swimming, and they were making a random urine test of

VANTAGE POINT

Smith, as previously agreed upon by the organizing committee and the swimmer. The test was to determine whether there were any banned drugs in her body, the better to swim faster and stronger — and against the international rules.

The couple were made to wait a half an hour at the door, according to Phil Whitten, the editor in chief of Swimming World, often called the newspaper of record for the sport.

They were then allowed to enter the home, whereupon Smith adjourned to the bathroom with Kay Guy, whose job was to observe Smith, who reportedly was wearing a bulky sweater, do her little business for the sports organization.

When completed, Kay Guy poured the contents of her beaker into two vials, marked one "A" and one "B," sealed them carefully with tape, placed them in a Ziplock bag and then into a black leather pouch, sealed this, and sent it off by express mail to a laboratory in Barcelona, that handles such items for FINA. The two vials were separated there. When Vial A was tested in January, it showed that something strange was in this supposed urine sample of Smith's, according to FINA, something with "a very strong whiskey odor."

Vial B was tested in May and showed the same odd quality.

Forthwith, it was determined that Smith's test samples contained a degree of alcohol so large that it could not have been ingested by a human without the person's dropping dead.

FINA decided, and not unreasonably, that something was fishy. And what was piscatorial was Smith, who had been suspected of taking drugs to enhance performance in the past, although she was tested with all the other athletes in the Atlanta Games after her victories in the 200-meter and the 400-meter individual medleys and the 400-meter freestyle and found to be, by the standards of the tests, clean.

Not now, though. On Thursday, FINA banned Smith from competition for four years, which would eliminate her from the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, and in the world championships. This would presumably eliminate her from any further Olympic competition since she would be 34 years old by 2004, well past a swimmer's prime.

And on what grounds did FINA base its punishment? On the following, as issued in a news release:

"The urine sample was manipulated."

"The urine sample was not manipulated in the laboratory."

"The urine sample was not manipulated in transport."

"The urine was not manipulated by the collectors of the sample."

"The urine sample was manipulated by the swimmer."

## Drugs Widely Used, Soccer Coaches Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Zdenek Zeman, the coach of AS Roma, has repeated allegations that performance-enhancing drugs are widely used in Serie A, the top Italian soccer division.

After Zeman's latest remarks were published in a magazine, the anti-doping committee of Italy's Olympic Committee said it was moving up a hearing with Zeman to Tuesday.

"The developments in the case and the new statements by Mr. Zeman have made the meeting urgent and indispensable," the committee said in a statement Saturday.

The English Football Association said Sunday that it would step up its drug testing program. The move followed the publication in a Sunday newspaper of part of a book by Ron Atkinson, the former coach of Manchester United, Aston Villa and Sheffield Wednesday. Atkinson wrote that cocaine and cannabis are widely used in the English Premier League. (Reuters, AFP)

• The means of manipulation is uncertain.

This is a remarkable conclusion. What FINA is saying is that it has no doubt that the sample was not manipulated in the lab, by the postal workers or by the collectors themselves. How does FINA know that? Have all of those in the chain of custody been questioned thoroughly? FINA has given no information to back up its statement.

But even more stunning is FINA's unequivocal assertion that she did it, but the group does not know how.

Why doesn't FINA know? Wasn't its own collector on the scene at the moment of urination and for the transfer of evidence from beaker to vials? If the collector, whom swimming officials surely questioned, does not know, how do the chiefs of FINA, sitting in their offices in the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, know?

There are assumptions, based on previously known cases of manipulation. Some cheating female athletes have inserted a catheter in their bladder with someone else's urine, or have filled a condom or balloon with urine, placed it in their vagina and then broken it, usually by squeezing their legs together or bursting it with a pin.

Given the short time that Smith had to do something — if in fact she did do something — then it was conceivably the latter that was her deception of choice. And if she was going to, in a state of possible panic, mask her unclean urine, she would grab whatever liquid was quickly available, and whiskey looks more like urine than, say, milk or cocoa.

Smith, who is appealing the decision, and her legal counsel say FINA is out to get her and to prove that the federation was right in its original assumptions about her. Whitten, of Swimming World, wonders if Kay Guy was not too modest to closely watch Smith urinate. If so, FINA erred in not sending a more dogged or more seasoned collector.

FINA should sharpen its drug-testing procedures, stand Smith to a pint of Guinness and allow her back in the pool.

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New York	63	29	.685	0
Boston	47	45	.511	16
Baltimore	52	39	.570	10
Tampa Bay	57	34	.625	5

##### CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	65	26	.711	0
Kansas City	52	39	.570	13
Chicago	51	40	.561	14
Detroit	46	45	.505	19

##### WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	63	26	.708	0
Seattle	53	36	.593	10
Oakland	52	37	.585	11

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	78	19	.805	0
New York	62	35	.640	16
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	21
Montreal	48	49	.495	30
Florida	41	75	.350	36

##### CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	70	23	.753	0
Chicago	64	33	.684	6
St. Louis	57	40	.588	9
San Diego	55	42	.568	11
Cincinnati	53	44	.545	13
Pittsburgh	51	46	.526	15

##### WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	75	21	.781	0
San Francisco	60	36	.625	15
San Diego	52	44	.540	23
Colorado	44	52	.457	31

##### PREMIER LEAGUE

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	101	60	.625	0
New York	81	80	.500	20
San Diego	78	83	.484	23
Los Angeles	75	86	.463	26
San Francisco	72	89	.446	29
Seattle	68	93	.421	33
San Diego	65	96	.402	36
San Francisco	62	99	.384	39
Seattle	59	102	.364	42
San Diego	56	105	.345	45
San Francisco	53	108	.327	48
Seattle	50	111	.308	51
San Diego	47	114	.289	54
San Francisco	44	117	.271	57
Seattle	41	120	.252	60
San Diego	38	123	.233	63
San Francisco	35	126	.215	66
Seattle	32	129	.196	69
San Diego	29	132	.177	72
San Francisco	26	135	.158	75
Seattle	23	138	.139	78
San Diego	20	141	.120	81
San Francisco	17	144	.101	84
Seattle	14	147	.082	87
San Diego	11	150	.063	90
San Francisco	8	153	.044	93
Seattle	5	156	.025	96
San Diego	2	159	.006	99
San Francisco	0	162	.000	102

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	101	60	.625	0
New York	81	80	.500	20
San Diego	78	83	.484	23
Los Angeles	75	86	.463	26
San Francisco	72	89	.446	29
Seattle	68	93	.421	33
San Diego	65	96	.402	36
San Francisco	62	99	.384	39
Seattle	59	102	.364	42
San Diego	56	105	.345	45
San Francisco	53	108	.327	48
Seattle	50	111	.308	51
San Diego	47	114	.289	54
San Francisco	44	117	.271	57
Seattle	41	120	.252	60
San Diego	38	123	.233	63
San Francisco	35	126	.215	66
Seattle	32	129	.196	69
San Diego	29	132	.177	72
San Francisco	26	135	.158	75
Seattle	23	138	.139	78
San Diego	20	141	.120	81
San Francisco	17	144	.101	84
Seattle	14	147	.082	87
San Diego	11	150	.063	90
San Francisco	8	153	.044	93
Seattle	5	156	.025	96
San Diego	2	159	.006	99
San Francisco	0	162	.000	102

##### PREMIER LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	101	60	.625	0
New York	81	80	.500	20
San Diego	78	83	.484	23
Los Angeles	75	86	.463	26
San Francisco	72	89	.446	29
Seattle	68	93	.421	33
San Diego	65	96	.402	36
San Francisco	62	99	.384	39
Seattle	59	102	.364	42
San Diego	56	105	.345	45
San Francisco	53	108	.327	48
Seattle	50	111	.308	51
San Diego	47	114	.289	54
San Francisco	44	117	.271	57
Seattle	41	120	.252	60
San Diego	38	123	.233	63
San Francisco	35	126	.215	66
Seattle	32	129	.196	69
San Diego	29	132	.177	72
San Francisco	26	135	.158	75
Seattle	23	138	.139	78
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**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**Boycott in Poland**

**SOCCER** Only one match was played in the Polish League as clubs boycotted the schedule as part of a campaign to force Marian Dziurowicz, the president of the soccer federation, to resign. Six matches scheduled for Saturday and one of two on Sunday were called off.

Dziurowicz brokered a deal with the government late Friday to meet a deadline set by FIFA, the governing body of world soccer. FIFA had threatened to expel Polish teams from international competitions if the government officials did not reinstate soccer officials it had fired. Nine of Poland's 16 first division teams had demanded the reinstatement but wanted Dziurowicz to resign.

A proposed European super league is a foregone conclusion and will start in two years, Uli Hoeness, the Bayern Munich executive, said in an interview published Sunday. "Everybody that's complaining now will celebrate if they knew how much money is coming their way," Hoeness said. (AP)

**Allan Overtakes Garrido**

**GOLF** Stephen Allan shrugged off a wasp sting and a late triple bogey to win the German Open by one shot Sunday. Allan finished with a three-under par 69 for a total of 280. Ignacio Garrido, the overnight leader, shot 74 to finish on 281 with Steve Webster, Mark Roe and Padraig Harrington. (AP)

**Rafter Survives Heat**

**TENNIS** Patrick Rafter won the Canadian Open Sunday beating Richard Krajicek, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, in Toronto where the on-court thermometer read above 50 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit). Krajicek had beaten Andre Agassi, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, in the semifinal Saturday, ending Agassi's streak at 15 matches. (AFP/AP)



**CONQUEST** — Magnus Norman hoisting the trophy after beating Richard Fromberg, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, Sunday in the Grolsch Open tennis final.

**Arsenal Gets Easy Victory Over Listless United, 3-0**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Arsenal outplayed Manchester United on Sunday as it won the Charity Shield, the traditional curtain-raiser to the English season, 3-0, at Wembley.

In blistering heat, Arsenal took control of the match after 34 minutes when the Dutchman Marc Overmars scored and went on to dominate listless United with further goals from substitute Christopher Wreh after 57 minutes and

*It's a long season ahead. Page 17.*

a superb third from French striker Nicolas Anelka after 72 minutes.

Arsenal, which ended United's two-year reign as English champion, qualifies automatically for the Champions League and will play its home matches in the competition at Wembley.

David Beckham, who was sent off playing for England in the World Cup, was booed by Arsenal fans every time he touched the ball. But he was United's most influential midfielder and was unlucky not to score with a free kick late in the game.

**FRANCE** Lens, the champion, and Paris Saint-Germain, one of the summer's big spenders, stumbled to away defeats Saturday on the opening weekend of French League matches.

PSG lost, 3-1, in Bordeaux where both teams a player sent off in the first half. Lilian Laslandes and Sylvain Wittford scored for Bordeaux inside a minute early in the second half.

Augustine Okocha, the Nigerian World Cup star, came off the bench for PSG and, within a minute, scored with a long-range shot.

Ali Benarbia, the midfielder who joined Bordeaux from Monaco in the summer, scored to seal the victory.



Arsenal's Dennis Bergkamp wrestling with Manchester United's Jaap Stam in London at the start of the English Premier League season.

Jose Galdames scored with a free kick with four minutes to play give Toulouse a 3-2 victory over Lens.

Fabrizio Ravanelli, the Italian striker who missed the World Cup because of illness, scored as Marseille beat Nantes, 2-0.

**GERMANY** Giovane Elber scored three goals in the first half as Bayern Munich crushed VfB Stuttgart, 4-0, in the final of the lucrative German League Cup on Saturday.

The Brazilian's treble and a goal from Carsten Jancker with seconds remaining earned Bayern 2.5 million Deutsche marks (\$1.41 million) in prize money.

As in the earlier rounds, the crowd was disappointing, with only 14,000 turning up for the final. The six-team cup was introduced last year to replace the Super Cup, in which the champion faced the Cup winner, but the much-criticized format may be changed again.

**Yugoslavia Snatches Gold From Russia**

**United States Routs Greece for Bronze Medal**

*The Associated Press*

**ATHENS** — Zeljko Rebraca had 16 points and 11 rebounds as Yugoslavia rallied late to edge Russia, 64-62, on Sunday and capture its record fourth World Basketball Championship.

Rebraca, who plays for the Spanish club Real Madrid, hit two free throws with 4.7 seconds left to provide the winning margin before a sellout crowd of 18,000 at Olympic Arena.

Sergei Panov and Igor Koudellin had

greatest accomplishment of my basketball career."

The Americans took their biggest lead at 80-46 with 4:56 left in the game on a breakaway dunk by King.

The United States lost, 66-64, to Russia in the semifinal Saturday after leading 64-54 with 3:08 to play.

Greece, also fourth at the 1994 worlds, showed the after-effects of its overtime semifinal loss to Yugoslavia the night before. The hosts shot 20-of-55 from the field for the game and trailed 48-27 at half-time. Dimitris Papanikolaou led the hosts with 18 points, while Giorgios Kalaitzis had 15.

In consolation action, Spain beat Italy, 64-61, for fifth place, and Lithuania edged Argentina, 77-76, for seventh.

**WORLD BASKETBALL**

14 points apiece for Russia, which won its second straight silver medal. It lost the title game to a U.S. Dream Team in 1994, when Yugoslavia was not allowed to defend its crown because of war sanctions.

Earlier Sunday, Jason Sasser scored 23 points as the United States routed Greece, 84-61, to capture the bronze.

After taking the lead at 49-45 on Koudellin's lay-up with 10:41 to play, Russia went 8:21 without a field goal. That allowed Yugoslavia to move ahead, 50-49, its first lead since 10-7 in the opening minutes.

Then Rebraca and Aleksandar Djordjevic took over, scoring 11 of their team's last 14 points. Djordjevic did not have a basket until hitting a 3-pointer with 2:42 left that put the European champions ahead, 53-50.

In the third-place game, Jimmy King had 14 points and Wendell Alexis added 12 as each of the Americans scored. Because of the National Basketball Association labor dispute, the U.S. team was a ragtag collection cobbled together mainly with players from the minor-league Continental Basketball Association and European leagues.

"We wanted it today," said U.S. center David Wood, a former NBA journeyman who split last season between the CBA and Spain. "You always set your goals for the gold, but this is the



Argentina's Simoni grabbing the ball over Lithuania's Karnisovas.

**Kipketer Races Back From Illness and Shows He Still Can Win**

*By Christopher Clary  
International Herald Tribune*

**MONACO** — Success in athletics is particularly ephemeral, as fragile as a runner's body or psyche. In a sport where the electronic clock keeps on whirring whether you are at your fittest or not, last year's worldbeater can become this year's afterthought in a hurry.

Wilson Kipketer has had ample time to consider this in recent months. He turned the men's 800 meters into a one-man race in 1997, breaking the world indoor record and, most impressively, Sebastian Coe's venerable outdoor record of 1 minute, 41.73 seconds. Kipketer, who was born and raised on the plateaus of Kenya but is now a citizen of low-lying Denmark, also won the world championship for his adopted nation.

But for 10 days in February, Kipketer found himself in a Portuguese hospital, struggling to overcome malaria that he contracted on a visit to Africa. He did not resume jogging until April, did not

resume serious training until late May, and did not resume competing until Saturday at the Herculis Vittel meet in Monaco, the third leg of the six-leg "Golden League" organized by the IAAF, the governing body of world athletics, this summer.

"I didn't want to hurry," Kipketer said in a pre-race interview. "I wanted to be at full strength and to be able to not worry about my health."

It was in Stade Louis II that Kipketer first gave an indication that he would be capable of threatening Coe's mark. In July 1995, he won the 800 here in 1 minute, 42.87 seconds and was promptly surrounded by curious inquisitors hungry for every detail of his atypical exodus. There was no shortage of curiosity again on Saturday, and though Kipketer demonstrated that he still knows how to win, it is unclear whether he still knows how to run as fast.

The man with the breathtakingly fluid stride did not look particularly ethereal in the opening 200 meters or in the last 50, barely holding off Kenya's Patrick Ndururi to win in 1 minute, 43.75 seconds. The time was 2.64 seconds slower than Kipketer's

world record but considering what his body has been through in 1998, there was no reason to do anything but applaud.

"I felt free of the malaria and am looking forward to the European championships later this month," he said. "The time matters to me less than the victory."

It is the right attitude, and on this steamy night on the Côte d'Azur when Kipketer finally returned, it was strange to see Maurice Greene, the young American sprinter in perfect health, watching the 100 meters from the sidelines.

Greene is the reigning world champion, but he never broke a sweat on Saturday night. He said he had come to Monaco with coach John Smith to prepare for Wednesday's meet in Zurich, which is generally considered the finest in the world, but after negotiations with Zurich officials broke down, Greene won't be racing there either.

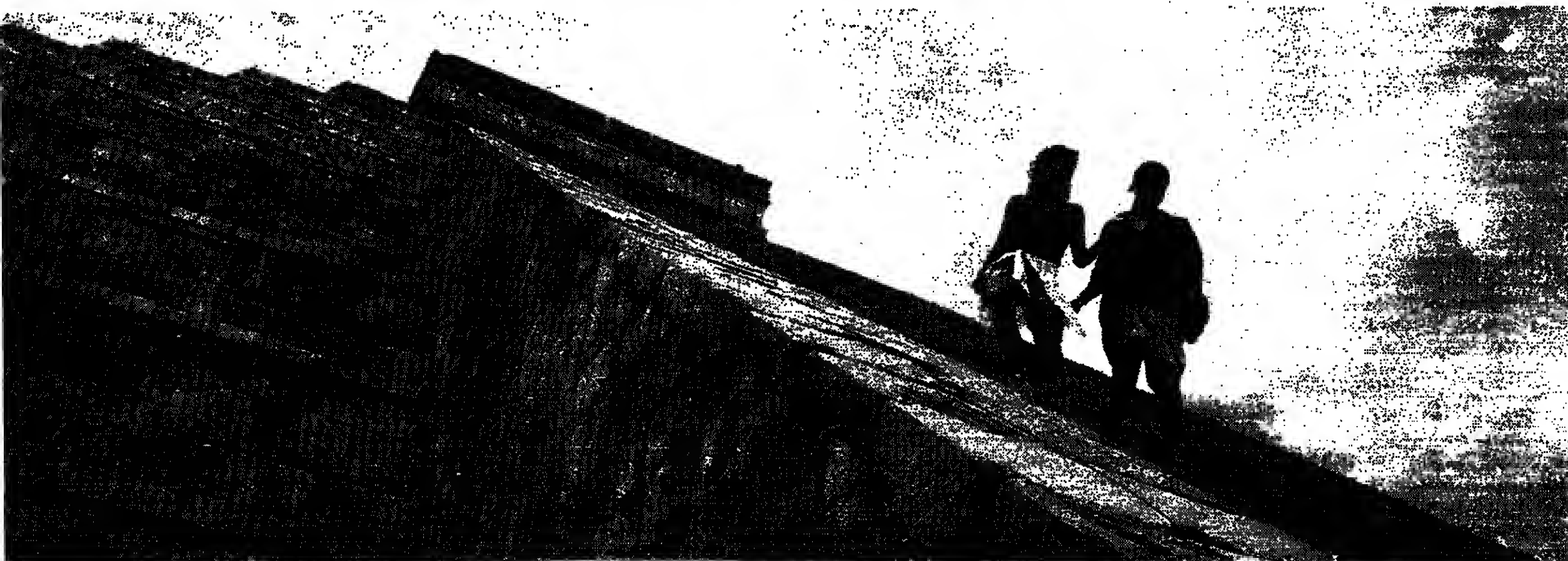
Nor will Greene's friend and training partner, Ato Boldon, but at least Boldon flew back to Los Angeles with Greene on Sunday with something to

show for his jetlag. Boldon won the men's 100 meters on Saturday in 9.92 seconds, defeating world-record holder Donovan Bailey by a hundredth of a second.

"I've been second a lot this year, so this means a lot," Boldon said, after flexing his muscles and charisma on a boisterous victory lap.

Marion Jones has never been second this season. She has raced 15 times at 100 meters and won every race. Saturday night, three days after withdrawing from a sprint in Stockholm because of a tender hamstring, she generated even less suspense than usual, starting explosively and finishing all alone in 10.72 seconds. Her time was only one-hundredth of a second off her personal best and 18-hundredths of a second better than her winning time at the Goodwill Games last month.

The victory kept Jones in the running for a share of the \$1 million jackpot that is available to those who win their events in the six Golden League meets and the Grand Prix final in Moscow. Next stop: Zurich.



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